FAYETTEVILLE OBSERVER.

[VOL. XXVIII.] FAYETTEVILLE, N. C., WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1845. [NO. 1452.]

PRINTED, WEEKLY,
BY J. B. NEWBY.
EDWARD J. HALE,
EDITOR AND PROPRIETOR.

At $2 00 per annum, if paid in advance; $2 50 if paid during the year of subscription; or $3 00 after the year has expired.

ADVERTISEMENTS inserted for sixty cents per square for the first, and thirty cents for each succeeding publication. Advertisers are requested to state the number of insertions desired, or they will be continued till forbid, and charged accordingly.

☞ *Letters to the Editor must be post paid.*

NEW SPRING & SUMMER GOODS.

THE Subscribers are now receiving from New York and Philadelphia, a large and splendid Stock of STAPLE AND FANCY

DRY GOODS,

Consisting of Superfine Cloths and Cassimeres, and a large assortment of Prints, Balzorines and Silks, very handsome; Bombazines and Alpacas; rich Canton Shawls; black and colored Kid Gloves; Silk Mitts of all qualities; Gentlemen's Satin Scarfs and Cravats; Silk and Marseilles Vesting; Drap-de-ta, Gambroons and Linen; Silk Hose and half Hose; Silk Handkerchiefs; superior Needles and Pins; Bleached and Brown Shirtings; Umbrellas, Parasols and Sun Shades; Straw, Florence and Lawn Bonnets; Bonnet and Cap Ribbons; Palm Leaf, Leghorn and Panama Hats; also fashionable Beaver Hats.

Also, 3000 pairs Shoes & Boots,

assorted; and a great many other articles in the Dry Goods line, too tedious to mention. As the above Goods were purchased at reduced prices, we will sell very low. Those wishing to purchase will please call and examine our Goods and prices.

G. & H. McMILLAN.
March 24, 1845. 51-6w

THE SUBSCRIBERS

HAVE this day formed a COPARTNERSHIP, under the name of

Charles D. Ellis & Co.,

For the transaction of the COMMISSION AND FORWARDING BUSINESS. Particular attention will be given to the purchase and sale of PRODUCE of all kinds, and to forwarding Goods to and from the interior.

CHARLES D. ELLIS.
EDWARD J. LUTTERLOH.
March 17, 1845. 51-3w

FOR HIRE.

A FIRST rate COOK and two Children. One of the children is about eight years old, the other one year. Apply at this Office.
March 24, 1845. 51tf

Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS,

An effectual cure for Fever and Ague; also an excellent Tonic Remedy in Dyspepsia, and debilitated state of the system, in Neuralgia, and Nervous Headache.

THE unparalleled success and the testimonials of distinguished individuals corroborative of the efficacy of Dr. MICHAEL'S PILLS, entitle them to the confidence of every individual suffering from the maladies which they propose to cure, and demand a fair trial of them. See below a few of the many testimonials, and for further particulars see Bill of Directions, &c. accompanying each box and found in the Agent's possession.

J. MICHAEL HAPPOLDT,
Proprietor.
Charlotte, N. C.

TESTIMONIALS.

From the Rev'd Samuel Williamson, Presbyterian Clergyman, Professor of Moral Philosophy, &c., and President of Davidson College, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

"I hereby certify, that for the last two years I have used Dr. Michael's Pills, in cases of Chill and Fever and of Intermittent Fever, in my own family, and have witnessed their effect in a number of cases when used by others; and from what I have seen of their efficacy, I consider them decidedly the best remedy in such diseases with which I am acquainted.

S. WILLIAMSON.
Davidson College, N. C., Oct. 16, 1844.

From the Rev. Ira L. Potter, one of the Ministers of the South Carolina Conference of the Methodist Episcopal Church.

Having intimate acquaintance with Dr. J. Michael Happoldt, the Proprietor of Dr. Michael's Pills,) and having confidence in his skill as a Physician, and also having proved the virtue of said Pills in my own family and person, and furthermore having witnessed their success in a considerable portion of the surrounding country, I do unhesitatingly recommend as a safe and certain cure for Ague and Fever, and also as an excellent Tonic.

IRA L. POTTER.

From the Rev. Cyrus Johnston, Presbyterian Minister, and Pastor of Providence and Sharon Congregations, Mecklenburg county, N. C.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—Dear Sir: I take pleasure in saying that I have most successfully used your Ague and Fever Pills, and found them in my own case and several members of my family to be an effectual cure. I prize them especially for the fact, that they need no preparation of the system, which occasions delay and renders the patient liable to another chill—but may be taken immediately, so as to prevent the chill. I give my unqualified recommendation to them as effectual. I follow the directions closely. Respectfully yours, &c.

CYRUS JOHNSTON.
Providence, N. C.

From the Rev. Alexius M. Forster, one of the Methodist Episcopal Ministers of the South Carolina Conference.

Dr. J. Michael Happoldt—I have used your Pills, entitled Dr. Michael's Pills, in Bilious Remittent and Intermittent forms of Fever, and in both cases found them a pleasant, speedy, and effectual cure.

A. M. FORSTER.
Lincoln Circuit, N. C.

From Mrs. Mary Ann Forster, wife of the Rev'd A. M. Forster.

I do hereby certify, that I have been afflicted with the most distressing form of Neuralgia of the head, or Nervous Headache, for upwards of 12 years, and never found any permanent relief until I used Dr. Michael's Pills, of which Dr. J. Michael Happoldt is Proprietor; and I do in the fear of God recommend them as an effectual and speedy cure.

MARY ANN FORSTER.
Lincolnton, N. C., July 1844.

☞ The above Pills are for sale at the Bookstore of
E. J. HALE,
Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 14, 1844. 37tf

Children's Toy Books,
For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore

Leghorn & Palm Leaf Hats, plain Straw and Florence Bonnets.

JUST received by the late arrival of the Steamer Fayetteville from Wilmington, a fresh supply of the above articles, of the latest style, which will be sold low for Cash.

JAMES S. GRANT.
March 18, 1845. 50tf

D. McLAURIN

HAVING associated with him his brother, the business will hereafter be conducted in the name of D. & W. McLAURIN.

DUNCAN McLAURIN.
WILLIAM McLAURIN.
Fayetteville, March 15, 1845. 50tf

To the Freight Receiving Community.

THE time has now arrived when the Spring Goods are purchased, and will be coming on to go up the Cape Fear, as well as large supplies of Salt and other heavy articles. There are two lines of Boats on the River. I have only to state my ability for carrying Freight. Having one of the best Freight Boats (the Wm. B. Meares,) that can be started, not alone on this River, but any river in the three Southern States, drawing but 3½ to 4 feet, and carrying the cwt. of 8 or 900 bales of Cotton. Her performance I will say nothing about: that is generally known. She is built after the Richland, owned by O. B. Hilliard of Charleston,—a longer boat, not so wide. She has attached a sufficient number of Lighters for low water. My line never stopped last Fall; lightered on 13 inches water, and got up all the Goods we took in—not making expenses, which, after paying, left nothing for tolls,—which, but for the kind indulgence of the Navigation Company, allowed us to get along. Molasses and hhds. of Sugar were as readily taken as Hat boxes. This appears to be forgotten altogether.

Allow me to ask for part of the Freights. I will attend to every part of it, receive and forward, and get it up too. My Boats can go. If any of you have trades to make, please divide it between the two lines. You will then add to the support of each line of Boats. But do not give one line all the Freight. Divide. I am not well enough to go crying to all of you, and preferred giving this public notice. My charges for attending to your business will be 10 per cent, and no other charge. A highly qualified merchant will attend to the business *here*, and due notice will be given of all arrivals from foreign as well as home ports.

I am compelled to seek for business in this manner, and have no doubt of my success. I have consulted several, and find that I have an equal chance from the good will of the owners of the Goods, and would not now interfere with the receiving and forwarding of them, if I had any chance at all,—but have been told the Salisbury and other merchants have ordered all their Goods by the other line. Well, I have seen some of you and you say it is not so,—I will see the rest of you soon. I will not store your Goods that come to me, neither will I tie them up in a Steam or Tow Boat at this end of the line,—but send them forth. All Goods consigned to me will have a decided preference, with some few exceptions. Please, in filling up your bills of lading, (those that send their Goods to me,) insert, to be handed on O'Hanlon's Wharf. That was the new tack of the opposition last Fall, to be handed free of wharfage. I never have charged it, but did not get an agent in New York to go about and tell it.

DOYLE O'HANLON, Proprietor
of Wm. B. Meares and
Cotton Plant line of Steamers.
Wilmington, March 15, 1845. 50-4w

FOR SALE.

A LARGE assortment of CROCKERY, GLASS, CHINA, STONE, AND QUEENSWARE, comprising Dinner, Tea, Coffee, and Chamber Sets, together with almost every article in that line.

20 crates assorted for the Country trade.
6 dozen Flower Pots.
6 ditto Pickle Jars, with covers.

C. LUTTERLOH.
Feb'y 10, 1845. 45tf

State of North Carolina,

MOORE COUNTY.

Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, January Term. 1845.

John B. Kelly *vs.* Roderick Murchison.
Petition for Partition of Lands.

IT appearing to the satisfaction of the Court, that Roderick Murchison, the Defendant in this case, is not an inhabitant of this State: It is therefore Ordered, that publication be made in the Fayetteville Observer for six weeks, notifying said Defendant to appear at the next Court of Pleas and Quarter Sessions, to be held for the said County, at the Court House in Carthage, on the fourth Monday in April next, and plead, answer or demur to said Petition, or the same will be taken pro confesso and heard ex parte.

Witness, Alexander C. Curry, Clerk of said Court, at Office in Carthage, the fourth Monday in January, A. D. 1845, and the 69th year of American Independence.

A. C. CURRY, *Clk.*
[Pr. adv. $2 50.] 50-6w

JUST RECEIVED,

30 BBLS. N. O. MOLASSES,
2 casks *Pure* French BRANDY,
1 qr. cask Madeira Wine,
25 boxes Cheese,
10 boxes Soda Biscuit. For sale by
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Dec. 19, 1844. 38tf

NOTICE.

JUST received on consignment, the running works of two four horse Wagons. Also, one four horse Wagon, with cover, &c. complete, ready for the road. All of which are warranted of the best materials and workmanship, and will be sold low for Cash.

Also for sale, two likely young MULES.

JAMES S. GRANT.
Fayetteville, March 10, 1845. 49tf

WISTAR'S
Balsam of Wild Cherry,

A COMPOUND Balsamic Preparation from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar, the best remedy known to the world for the cure of coughs, colds, asthma, croup, bleeding of the lungs, whooping cough, bronchitis, influenza, shortness of breath, pain and weakness in the breast or side, liver complaint, and the first stages of consumption.

A THOUSAND CURES, in cases deemed utterly hopeless, have firmly established its vast superiority over every former medical discovery. It has always been styled "Nature's own Prescription," being formed chiefly from chemical extracts from Wild Cherry Bark and Tar—two trees that are thickly scattered wherever diseases of the lungs prevail.

☞ Sold by Isaac Butts, 32 Ann street, New York, and at E. J. Hale's Bookstore, Fayetteville, N. C.
Dec. 22, 1844. 39tf

SWAIM'S JUSTICE,

PREPARED expressly for the use of Justices of the Peace, and other Public Officers in North Carolina, containing, in addition to a summary of the Statute and Common Law, all the most approved FORMS and Precedents. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

JACKSON JOHNSON

HAS on hand at the Wagon Yard, FOR HIRE,
HORSES AND BUGGIES.

Also,

Has a TWO-HORSE CONVEYANCE, with a view of accommodating persons wishing passage to any of the neighboring Towns. 30tf

SANDS' SARSAPARILLA,

For the Removal and Permanent Cure of all Diseases arising from an Impure State of the Blood, or Habit of the System.

IF there be a pleasure on earth which superior beings cannot enjoy, and one which they might also envy men the possession of, it is the power of relieving pain. How consoling, then, is the consciousness of having been the instrument of rescuing thousands from misery to those who possess it. What an amount of suffering has been relieved, and what a still greater amount of suffering has been prevented, by the use of Sands' Sarsaparilla! The unfortunate victim of hereditary disease, with swollen glands, contracted sinews and bones half carious, has been restored to health and vigor. The scrofulous patient, covered with ulcers, loathsome to himself and to his attendants, has been made whole. Hundreds of persons, who had groaned hopelessly for years under cutaneous and glandular disorders, chronic rheumatism, and many other complaints springing from a derangement of the secretive organs and the circulation, have been raised as it were from the rack of disease, and now, with regenerated constitutions, gladly testify to the efficacy of this inestimable preparation.

NANTUCKET, Mass., 8th mo. 31, 1844.

A. B & D. Sands: Esteemed Friends—Although an entire stranger to you, I do not feel at liberty any longer to defer the acknowledgment of a great indebtedness to you for your invaluable Sarsaparilla, which has been the means, under a kind Providence, of my inexpressible relief. I am also urged to this acknowledgment by reflecting, that by my humble testimony hundreds of sufferers, miserable as I have been, may be induced to try this remedy, and experience a cure as speedy and happy as mine. For ten years I have been suffering under a Scrofulous affection of the Bones in my head, and during a great part of this time, my pain and sufferings were so severe, that but for a reliance on the Great Disposer of events, I should have desired, and much preferred death itself. At different periods during my sickness, twenty pieces of bone have been taken from my head in various ways, besides all my upper teeth, and the entire upper jaw, rendering the mastication of food quite impossible. After expending about six hundred dollars for medical aid, I had recourse to your justly celebrated Sarsaparilla, and within the last three months the use of twelve bottles has, with the most beneficial operation, completely arrested the disease; the healing process is going forward, and I am rapidly approaching to a perfect cure. Being extremely anxious that others laboring under similar complaints, may have the advantage of my experience, I shall be most happy at any time to communicate to them or to you, such further and more minute particulars as may be desired. Please accept assurances of my great obligation and regard.

BENJAMIN M. HUSSEY.

NANTUCKET, 9th mo. 3d, 1844.

A. B. & D. Sands: Respected Friends—Benjamin M. Hussey is a person of perfect respectability; his statement in relation to the wonderful effects of your Sarsaparilla upon him, may be implicitly relied upon. His case here is considered a very extraordinary one, and the cure altogether is such as to entitle the Sarsaparilla to be ranked as a great blessing to the human family, and we consider it as such.

Yours with true regard,
WILLIAM MITCHELL,
Cashier of the Pacific Bank, Nantucket.

For further particulars and conclusive evidence of its superior value and efficacy, see Pamphlets, which may be obtained gratis.

Prepared and sold, wholesale and retail, by
A. B. & D. SANDS, Druggists,
79 Fulton street, N. Y.

Sold also by Druggists generally throughout the U. States. Price $1 per bottle—Six bottles for $5.

☞ Sold by E. J. HALE, Fayetteville, N. C.
Feb'y 8, 1845. 45tf

PETERS' PILLS.

A Public Blessing.

THESE PILLS have long been known and appreciated for their extraordinary and immediate powers of restoring perfect health to persons suffering under nearly every kind of disease to which the human frame is liable.

They are particularly recommended to all those persons who are afflicted with any kind of chronic or lingering complaint, as there is no medicine before the public which has so natural and happy an effect upon the system in correcting the stomach and liver and to the formation of healthy chyle, and thereby purifying the blood.

They are acknowledged by the hundreds and thousands who are using them to be not only the most mild and pleasant in their operation, but the most perfectly innocent, safe and efficient medicine ever offered to the public. Those who once make a trial of these Pills never afterward feel willing to be without them, which is sufficient proof of their good qualities.

HEADACHE—SICK AND NERVOUS.

Those who have suffered and are weary of suffering with this distressing complaint, will find Peters' Vegetable Pills a remedy at once certain and immediate in its effects. One single dose of the Pills, taken as soon as the headache is felt coming, will cure it in an hour entirely.

As a remedy in summer and bowel complaint, they display their wonderful powers to admiration, and are far superior to any thing in use for those complaints.

In Dyspepsia and Liver complaint they stand unrivalled.

Many have been cured in a few weeks after having suffered under the dreadful complaint for years.

In habitual costiveness they are decidedly superior to any Vegetable Pill ever brought before the public, and one 50 cent box will establish their surprising virtues and place them beyond the reach of doubt in the estimation of every individual.

They are invaluable in nervous and hypocondriacal affections, loss of appetitite, and all complaints to which females alone are subject.

They are mild in their action and convey almost immediate conviction of their utility from the first dose. They may be taken by persons of any age, and the feeble, the infirm, the nervous and delicate, are strengthened by their operation, because they clear the system of bad humors, quiet nervous irritability, and invariably produce sound health.

Upwards of three hundred and seventy thousand boxes of these inestimable pills have been sold within 12 months in three States alone, and more than three times the same quantity in other States.

As an anti-bilious medicine no family should be without them. A single trial of them is more satisfactory than a thousand certificates.

Price 50 cents per box with full directions.

☞ Be careful and inquire for Peters' Vegetable Pills.

☞ For sale at the Fayetteville Book Store. Also, Peters's Worm, Cough, and Cordial LOZENGES. *July* 15, 1844.—15tf

THE next Session of Mr. and Mrs. Hardin's School will commence on the 1st of March. The Scholastic year, as heretofore announced, consists of nine months, from the 15th of October to the 15th of July, being two Sessions of 4½ months each. The next *Quarter*, however, will extend to the 15th May—and after that time Pupils may be entered for any portion of the remaining *Quarter*, as may be convenient.
February 25, 1845. 47-tf

Encourage Home Manufactures.

Gardner & McKethan

HAVE lately made considerable improvement in their style of Work, and have now on hand a GENERAL ASSORTMENT, consisting of

Carriages, Barouches, Buggies, Gigs, Sulkeys, Wagons, &c.

Which for elegance of shape and finish, and durability, will compare with any made in the U. States.

Persons wishing to buy, would do well to call and examine our Work, as we have determined to sell LOW for Cash, or approved Notes.

Having in our employ first rate Smiths, we are prepared to do any Iron work in the above line on moderate terms.

We warrant all our Work to be of good and faithful workmanship and materials, for one year.

☞ REPAIRING faithfully executed at short notice, and on reasonable terms.

FAYETTEVILLE, January 29, 1845.

SIGN OF THE

BIG SHOE.

THE undersigned would respectfully inform his customers, and the public generally, that he still continues to carry on the BOOT AND SHOE-MAKING BUSINESS, at his old Stand, two doors East of David Shaw's Confectionary. He has on hand a large assortment of SHOES, coarse and fine, made of the best materials, and by as good workmen as there are in Fayetteville.

A deduction of 10 per cent. will be made on all work, where the cash is paid on delivery of the article.

He returns his thanks for the liberal share of patronage he has received, and hopes for a continuance of the public favor.

MENDING done as usual.

JOHN SILLBAN.
February 15, 1845. 48-tf

Teacher Wanted.

THE citizens of Carver's Creek are anxious to engage the services of an experienced Teacher; and any person with the proper qualifications and recommendations, would do well to apply. A liberal salary will be given. Address the Postmaster at Westbrook's P. O., Bladen county, N. C.
February 25, 1845. 48-6w

COTTON YARNS.

C. P. MALLETT offers a superior article of COTTON YARNS, assorted, from No. 5 to 10, at wholesale, at 14 cents, cash.
October 1, 1843. 42tf

NOTICE.

MY WIFE SUSANNAH LONG has left my bed and board without my consent: This is, therefore, to notify all persons that I will pay no debts of her contracting—not even for necessaries, as a sufficient support has already been provided and set apart for her separate use.

EDWARD T. LONG.
Richmond County, March 1, 1845. 49-6wpd

ALMANACS.

TURNER & HUGHES', and Farmers' and Planter's', for sale by

E. J. HALE.

Job Printing of all kinds,
Neatly executed at this Office.

Mass Meeting of Fools.—Some desperate wag yesterday morning took a ludicrous way of finding out how many fools could be collected at a short notice, by posting the following handbill, on bright yellow paper, (this being the complimentary color of the *green*ness of the public) in the vicinity of the Park:

"TERRIFIC FEAT
OF EQUESTRIANISM, BY THE
Giant Boy,
On the Mammoth Horse,
COLUMBUS!
On a Wager of $500.

On Monday, at 11 o'clock precisely, the great horse Columbus will be brought before the American Museum: at 11 o'clock 5 minutes, the Giant Boy will mount the Mammoth Steed: at 10 minutes past 11 the Giant will ride up Broadway to Chambers-street; through Chambers to Chatham; down Chatham to the place of starting—passing four times round the Park in a specified time. At the end of this part of the feat he will dismount from his horse, and will then have to complete the feat by drawing himself into a 3d story window,

WITH HIS TEETH!

which will develope his Herculean strength."

The result of this extraordinary announcement was that, long before the magic hour of 11, a large crowd of men and women—some to enjoy the joke, but by far the greater part in sober earnestness—assembled in front of the American Museum, gradually extending by new accessions up Broadway and the Bowery, for a considerable distance, and numbering, at the height of the excitement, over two thousand. After a great deal of most exemplary patience and most wonderful wonderment, the crowd began to smell the rat, and quietly walk off, one after another, each man to dispose of the very big flea he had in his ear.

Coming down from the office of our friend Hitchcock, of the Museum, at whose expense this practical joke had been played, we were beseechingly accosted by a venerable old man, with locks as white as snow, with,

"Pray, Mister, *won't* you tell me when the Giant is coming down?"

We are almost certain that he is still at his post, watching.—*New York Tribune.*

ISRAEL PUTNAM.

In these little sketches we do not propose to be profound; only talkative, chatty, and simple. As we have very little space this week for this feature, we shall continue our subject without heedless preface.

Putnam's early days were spent as those of most boys placed in his situation in life. One of his favorite amusements was 'bird nesting,' a cruel and useless custom, followed in all country places with a ferocity perfectly atrocious. These hunts for nests were followed in company; but Putnam was always leader the of the band.

On one occasion he and his companions came across a fine nest which lodged on a frail branch of a very high tree. The tree stood apart from the others and was difficult of climbing. Besides this, it was evident that no pole, or contrivance, would answer the purpose of getting the nest—there was no way of obtaining it save by venturing upon the branch, nine chances to ten, would break under the weight of the robber. No one would venture.

Putnam regarded the nest and limb in silence for some moments, and at length said—

'That bird has all the qualities of a soldier. It has completely fortified its home. I'll wager there is not a boy for ten miles round that could get that nest.'

All agreed with him.

'I'll try it,' said he, deliberately taking off his jacket and rolling his pantaloons up to his knees.

The little knot of boys attempted to dissuade him; but to no purpose. On he would.

'I'll fancy that one of the King's strongholds,' said Putnam, 'and may I be shot if I don't come off victor.

The tree was ascended—the limb gained. Putnam placed his foot on it, and it creaked, while the old bird flew off with a sharp cry and remained describing circles round the tree, and uttering touching complaints.

'Bah!' said Putnam, 'do you not prey on our fields? Do you not tax us for our support! Do you not take our goods against our will, just like the King.

He ventured a foot further on to the limb. It bent low, and a warning murmur arose from the boys below. Putnam put his knee to the branch, and reached towards the nest. The limb broke partially—a shout below—and Putnam persevered. His fingers touched the wished for prize, just as he cried 'I've got it,' the limb broke clean off, and he fell; but not to the ground. His pantaloons caught in one of the lower branches and his head hung downwards.

'But, are you hurt?' asked one of the boys.

'Not hurt,' answered the undaunted heart; 'but sorely puzzled how to get down.'

'We can't cut away the limb because we have no knife.'

'I can't stay here till you get one.'

'We'll strike a light and burn the tree down.'

'Aye, and smother me in the smoke.—That won't do.'

There was a boy named Randall in the group, who was noted for being a crack marksman, and who afterwards fought very bravely at Putnam's side. Him Putnam addressed.

'Jim Randall there's a ball in your rifle.'

'Yes.'

'Do you see that a very little limb holds me here?'

'I do.'

'Fire at it.'

'What to cut you down?'

'Of course.'

'But I might strike your head.'

Shoot. Better blow out my brains than see me die here, which I shall in fifteen minutes. *Shoot.*'

'But you will fall.'

'Jim Randall will you fire?'

The sharp crack of the rifle rang through the forest—the splinters flew—and Putnam fell upon the ground. He was severely bruised; but laughed the matter off, and nothing more was thought of it.

Three days after Putnam met Randall and the rest, and, taking the nest from his pocket said—

'Here is that nest, I said I would have it or perish; but I went alone, because I determined no one should see me fall and aid me to escape the consequences.

The same indomitable spirit was displayed in that instance as in the perilous leap and the many other dangerous and daring exploits, performed by the gallant man in his efforts to the ascendancy of the cause of liberty.—*Noah's Mess.*

UPS AND DOWNS IN LIFE.

It is useful as well as interesting to notice the changes for the better or worse, which ten or fifteen years serve to operate in a community.

I know a business man on Main street who was refused credit in 1830, for a stove worth twelve dollars. He is now director in one of the banks, and is worth 150,000 at least. Every cent of this has been made in Cincinnati during that period.

I know another business man, also on Main street, who was refused credit in 1825, by a firm in the drug line, for the amount of five dollars. In 1830 that very firm lent that very man five thousand dollars upon his endorsed note.

I know an extensive dealer in the city, now worth 100,000 dollars, and who can command more money on a short notice, for sixty, ninety, or one hundred and twenty days, than almost any man in Cincinnati, to whom I, as clerk for a grocery house here in 1830, sold a hogshead of sugar, with great misgiving and reluctance, under some apprehension of not getting the money when it became due.

I know a man whose credit in 1830, was such that when I trusted him for a keg of saltpetre, my employer told me I might as well have rolled it in the Ohio. Since that period was worth in 1837 one hundred thousand dollars; again a bankrupt in 1841, and now worth twenty thousand dollars.

I know a man good for thirty thousand dollars, who ten years ago exhibited a monkey through the streets of Cincinnati, for a living.

I know a heavy business man, a bank director, who sold apples in a basket when a boy through the streets.

I knew one of the first merchants in our city in 1835, who could at that period have bought entire blocks of the city on credit, a director in one of the banks, who within ten years of that period, died insolvent and intemperate.

Another influential man of that day, whose credit was unlimited, being president of one of our insurance companies, and also a bank director, died within five years, insolvent and intemperate.

Another individual, who was considered in 1837 worth half a million of dollars, has died since, leaving the estate insolvent.

Another individual, of credit equal to his wants, and worth, at one time, twelve thousand dollars, and a Judge of the Court, died in our city hospital, and was buried at the public expense. I have seen him once and again presiding at public meetings.

The founder of the Penitentiary system, in Pennsylvania, and well known in that State and elsewhere as a public man, died a pauper in the Commercial Hospital in that city. I have seen him addressing the Legislature of that State, at Harrisburg, and listened to with the attention and deference that would have been paid to John Quincy Adams, or any other public man of this age.

I know a lady, the descendant of a distinguished governor of Massachusetts, who supports herself by her needle, and he niece of a governor of New Jersey, still living, who washes for subsistence.

I know a lady, who, thirty years ago, in the city in which I then lived, was the cynosure of all eyes, one of the most graceful and beautiful of the sex, and moving in the first circles of wealth and fashion, now engaged in drudgery and dependence, at one dollar and fifty cents per week. All these reside in this city.

What are the fluctuations of romance writers, compared to some of the realities of human life!—*Cist's Advertiser.*

An Anecdote.—Judge Olin, of Vermont, father of the President of the Wesleyan University, at Middletown, is the "Judge O." referred to in the following anecdote from the Knickerbocker:

I remember an anecdote of Judge O——, which is very characteristic of the man, and is, I have no doubt, authentic. At a session of the court in Addison county, Judge O—— was very violently attacked by a young and very impertinent attorney. To the manifest surprise of every body present, the judge heard him quite through, as though unconscious of what was said, and made no reply. After the adjournment for the day, and when all had assembled at the inn where the judge and many of the courtfolks had their lodging, one of the company, referring to the scene at court, asked the judge "why he did not rebuke the impertinent fellow?" "Permit me," said the judge, loud enough to call the attention of all the company, among whom was "the fellow" in question; "permit me to tell you a story. My father, when we lived down the country, had a dog: a mere puppy, I may say. Well, this puppy would go out every moonlight night and bark at the moon for hours together."

Here the judge paused, as if he had done with the story.

"Well, well, what of it?" exclaimed half a dozen of the audience at once.

"O! nothing, nothing whatever; *the moon kept right on, just as if nothing had happened!*"

Long Haired Men..—In 1649, the Governor, Deputy Governor, and Magistrates of New Hampshire published the following agreement or resolution, showing their horror of the *sinful practice of wearing long hair.* Could those good men become members of a modern Common Council, we presume an ordinance similar to the dog law would be passed forthwith, to curtial the lengths to which our young men seem disposed in this particular: "For as much as the wearing of long hair, after the manner of ruffians and barbarous Indians, has begun to invade New England, contrary to the code of God's word, which says it is a shame for man to wear long hair, as also the commendable costume generally of all the godly of our nation until within this few years: We, the magistrates, who have subscribed this paper, (for the showing of our innocency in this behalf,) do declare and manifest our dislike and detestation against the wearing of such long hair as against a thing uncivil and unmanly, whereby men do deform themselves and offend sober and modest men, and do corrupt manners. We do, therefore, earnestly entreat all the elders of this judiciary (as often as they shall see cause) to manifest their zeal against it in their public administrations, and to take care that the members of their respective churches be not defiled therewith, so that such as prove obstinate and will not reform themselves may have God and man to witness against them."

Clairvoyance.—Mr. Raymond, a medical writer, rather celebrated in Paris as a wag, narrates the following incident on his own authority:

A friend, puzzled at the appearant accuracy of a somnambulist, asked what his (the interrogator's) father was then doing? In answer, he was told that his father was visible a long way off; and a number of details were given, exactly specifying how the father was engaged.

"I fear you have made a slight anachronism; my father," said the triumphant disbeliever, "has been dead these twenty years."

"No, sir, no mistake! You appear to forget," replied the somnambulist, "that it takes a wise child to know his own father."

REMOVALS AND APPOINTMENTS BY THE EXECUTIVE.

As we have already said, no authorized publication has yet been made, any where, of the removals from and appointments to office which have been made, since the adjournment of the Senate, by the President of the United States, and, under his direction, by the Heads of Departments. Indeed, one of the Executive dispensations yet in suspense, about which the public of Washington seem to be the most curious, is the selection of the Government organ in this city. Some say it is to be "the Globe;" some that it is to be "the Constitution;" whilst others say that it is to be some Establishment to be created for the purpose, as "the Globe" itself was fifteen years ago, when "the Telegraph" got out of odor at Court. For what reason we are at a loss to conjecture—seeing the flaming zeal with which that paper and its patron supported the election of President Polk—the "Madisonian" seems to be considered out of the question. One or two of these appointments have, however, been mentioned in the two papers first above named; and we have heard of others from sources which we confide in. We are thus enabled to announce the following removals and appointments:

N. M. Miller (transferred from Second Assistant Postmaster General) to be Third Assistant Postmaster General, vice John S. Skinner, removed.

William Medill, of Ohio, to be Second Assistant Postmaster General, vice N. M. Miller, transferred as above.

C. K. Gardner, to be Postmaster of this city, vice William Jones, removed.

Seth Barton, of Louisiana, to be Solicitor of the Treasury, vice C. B. Penrose, removed.

Robert Rantoul, to be Attorney of the United States for the District of Massachusetts, vice Franklin Dexter, removed.

Marcus Morton, to be Collector for the port of Boston, vice Lemuel Williams, removed.

Isaac H. Wright, to be Naval Officer for the same port, vice J. Vincent Brown, removed.

Gen. McNeil, to be Surveyor of the same port, vice ——— Grafton, removed.

We have already heard of several removals of Clerks in different Departments of the Government; and many more will doubtless follow.—*National Intelligencer.*

Correspondence of the Baltimore Patriot.

WASHINGTON, March 25, 1845.

I cannot resist the temptation to give you a dialogue which has been communicated to me as having taken place, nearly in the following terms, between the President and the Hon. William J. Brown, member of Congress from Indiana. Mr. Brown, a very shrewd man, and a very hard case as a politician to head or to beat, sought the President and ran over the list of three thousand dollar offices with him, to ascertain which one of them he should be appointed to—if the President saw fit to appoint him to a place of that grade. The dialogue is represented to have run thus:

Mr. Brown.—Well, Mr. President, I have returned from Richmond, where I ascertained that Mr. Ritchie will not consent to come to Washington to edit the Organ of the Administration, nor advise his sons to come, either—he seems sorely about the neglect of Mr. Stevenson—and now I humbly ask what you are going to do for me?

Mr. Polk.—What place do you desire, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown.—The Register's Office, held by Mr. Smith.

Mr. Polk.—Mr. Smith is secure—we can't remove him—he is Mr. Benton's devoted friend.

Mr. Brown.—I know it, and so, for that matter, he is Mr. Preston's. If Clay had been elected, it would have been all the same. Mr. Register would have been secure. Fortunate man! Well, Mr. Blake's place—I'll take that.

Mr. Polk.—The Commissionership of the Land Office, Mr. Brown, must go to an Illinois man. We have already so decided.

Mr. Brown.—Well, Mr. Hagner's place—can I not have it? He has been long enough in office.

Mr. Polk.—Mr. Hagner is a correct, faithful officer; he is to the Treasury Department what Cave Johnson was to Congress—its *Cerberus*. We have decided not to disturb him.

Mr. Brown.—Well, Mr. Pleasanton, the Fifth Auditor, who has been talked so much about, let me have his place.

Mr. Polk.—Bless you, Mr. Brown, this Mr. Pleasanton has been in his office from time immemorial, ever since, perhaps before, the Government was framed, and how can I now turn him out? The duties of his office are not very important, and therefore he can perform them. But, Mr. Brown, he may die one of these years!

Mr. Brown.—Suppose you give me Mr. William B. Lewis' place! He has held it sixteen years!

Mr. Polk.—Why, Mr. Brown, Major Lewis is General Jackson's friend, and has corresponded with him all through Mr. Tyler's Administration!

Mr. Brown.—Yes, I know that; but I know also what Gen. Jackson said about him. After your election was known, the Old Hero remarked that he thought Major Lewis would not want to remain any longer in public office! But why can't I have Mr. Penrose's place, if Mr. Lewis is to remain!

Mr. Polk.—That must be given to a practical and well-read lawyer, which you, I believe, do not claim to be, Mr. Brown?

Mr. Brown.—Oh ah! I forgot; that is to be given to Seth Barton, of New Orleans. Well then, suppose you give me the place of Mr. Clark, the Post Office Auditor?

Mr. Polk.—I consult my friend Johnson's wishes in that matter, and he says the place must be given to his friend Washington, now the Chief Clerk of the Bureau.

Mr. Brown.—Well, Mr. President, can't you give me the place now filled by Mr. Collins, the First Auditor, who is a Tyler man?

Mr. Polk.—The Virginia elections, Mr. Brown, the Virginia elections! They come off next month—think of them! And besides, Mr. Collins has always been a "Democrat" and not a Tylerite.

Mr. Brown.—And how is it with Doctor Miller? I would come down a notch, and take an office worth $2,500, rather than go home without one. The Doctor goes out of course.

Mr. Polk.—No. Mr. Tyler begged with tears in his eyes, to have his brother-in-law retained, and declared the favor would be the only one he would ask of me! The Doctor must be retained for a season at least.

Mr. Brown.—Mr. President, you will have a hornet's nest about your ears if you retain that man.—Does not Rives of the Globe say he must go?

Mr. Polk.—I can't help it. The fact is it will not do now to dismiss the Doctor.

Mr. Brown.—Well, sir, is there no Auditorship, or post of a similar nature that I can have?

Mr. Polk.—None that I now think of, Mr. Brown. But have patience, and something may turn up soon that will please you.

Mr. Brown.—No, Mr. Polk, I can't wait any longer. I will go home and run for a re-election to Congress. I wish you a happy time, Mr. President, a safe deliverance from all troubles that might have been avoided.

Mr. Brown left with a clouded brow, and his lips moving in a muttering mood, as if he were saying that he would come back to Congress, and then Mr. James K. Polk take care.

FOTOMAC.

Mr. Dallas returned to his home in Philadelphia last Friday from Washington, after having finished his first tour of duty in the Senate, and is now attending the Courts as usual in the exercise of his profession.

Pennsylvanian.

Correspondence of the New York Express.

WASHINGTON, March 25th, 1845.

TEXAS NOT IN THE UNION YET.

President Tyler, *acting* probably under the advice of Mr. Calhoun, dispatched his nephew, Mr. Waggaman, to Texas, to inform that independent nation that the joint resolutions of the House had become the law of the United States. He was determined to finish, inasmuch he had begun, the annexation of Texas.

The alternative of the mode of proceeding was left to the President of the United States. It so happens—although Congress seemed to forget it—that Mr. Tyler was President of the United States on the 27th February, and that the choice was left to him instead of James K. Polk. He therefore chose, as we have seen, the resolutions, for reasons which will be hereafter mentioned: This precludes any action on the part of President Polk, in the way of treaty or negotiation under the amendment of Mr. Benton, as proposed by Mr. Walker. It also cuts off the opportunity to waste the one hundred thousand dollars appropriated by Congress, to be expended in the salaries of comaissioners, and other incidental conveniences called expenses, for which the hungry applicants were already presenting their petitions.

The amendment of Mr. Walker, now inoperative, but so important at the time in securing the votes of the recusant senators, and moulding the pliant subserviency of the House, is here quoted to show the peculiar position into which the precipiancy of Mr. Tyler has placed the party:

"And be it further Resolved, That if the President of the United States shall in his judgment and discretion deem it most advisable, instead of proceeding to submit the foregoing resolution to the Republic of Texas as an overture on the part of the United States for admission, to negotiate with that Republic; then be it resolved that a State to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas with suitable extent and boundaries, and with two representatives in Congress, until the next apportionment of representation shall be admitted into the Union by virtue of this act, or on an equal footing with the existing States, as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining territory to the United States shall be agreed upon by the Governments of Texas and the United States. And the sum of $100,000 is hereby apportioned to defray the expenses of missions and negotiations to agree upon the terms of said admission and cession, either by treaty or by articles to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct."

The President having therefore, "in his judgment and discretion, deemed it most advisable to submit the foregoing resolution to the republic of Texas," no choice is now left to Mr. Polk on the subject, and any action of his would be illegal and void. In the mean time, Texas is shut up to acceptance of the terms of the resolutions; or she must begin to negotiate *de novo*, as she did originally with President Tyler.

The news from that country received here by private letters, as well as the comments of the press, indicate that she will not accept the proffered terms. Indeed, it would be very remarkable if she should, when it knows, as the amendments of Mr. Walker quoted above shows, that she can do no worse certainly, and that there is a disposition on our part to negotiate, whereby she has a chance to do much better.

There are other grounds for resistance to the admission of Texas—amongst which are these:

Texas after complying with the terms of the Resolutions, should she be so foolish as to do it, must present her constitution for approval to Congress. The next House of Representatives will be much stronger in opposition than the last, and the lone star will not pass that ordeal without trouble.

The illegal election of members of Congress in three States of the Union will be a strong ground of resistance; for it happens that without their votes Texas cannot be admitted. By law all the States must elect by the District system. But the following members of the confederacy have thus far refused compliance:

New Hampshire with		4
Mississippi	"	4
Missouri	"	5
	Votes,	13

All the members presenting themselves from these States will be usurpers, so that refusal to admit them, if it be not possible, will necessarily bring up the legality of their votes afterwards.

The act of admission having been one of mere law, will always be open to repeal as long as the Union lasts. The growing feeling against slavery which has received a tenfold impetus by the annexation scheme, will continue to increase, so that slavery which has been created by law, will be repealed by law.

Let it therefore be understood now at the threshold that Texas cannot be admitted; let us make war upon it at once, and if she should be admitted let fair notice now be given, that the opponents of the scheme will never desist until she is thrust out of the Union.

You will see by the "Madisonian" and the "Richmond Enquirer" that they all possess fears on the subject, and already begin to promise great things for Texas if she will only consent to accept the resolutions.

Rich!—The Albany Evening Journal relates a rich scene which occurred in the Legislature there on Wednesday last, when Mr. Oakley, one of the Native members from the city of New York, was making a speech on the constitutional amendments, wherein he argued for the necessity of some greater guards to the purity of the ballot box. The Journal says:

"In the course of his remarks he alluded to the practice of *colonizing* voters, and described a scene which he had witnessed, of sixty men brought into one room in a particular ward, for the purpose of voting in that ward, brought from New Jersey and other places.

"Mr. T. R. Lee (Loco of Westchester) rose and inquired of Mr. O. to *which party he* (Mr. O.) had belonged when he witnessed this scene?

"Mr. Oakley. *To the Democratic party.*

"There was a burst of laughter all over the House, and Mr. Lee did not pursue his inquiries."

A Calculating Lover.—A young man in an adjoining town, says the Chicago Democrat, was mightily smitten with the beauty of a young lady whose father had a suit at law which must forever make or break him, and "popped the question." She answered him in the affirmative, and was expressing a desire for immediate marriage, when he thus interrupted her, "I can have the refusal of you for six months, can't I?"

PROGRESSIVE DEMOCRACY.

The Lynchburg Virginian sets off in a proper manner the absurdities of modern Democracy, as illustrated in several late efforts to prevent the people from governing themselves:

"*A New "Democratic" Rule!*—A Locofoco Convention was held in Winchester last Saturday week for the purpose of nominating a candidate for that Congressional District. The Convention was in session from 11 o'clock in the morning till 10 at night, and finally adjourned without being able to effect a nomination. This failure was occasioned by the adoption of a rule at the outset, which is an improvement upon that agreed upon at Baltimore in May last, to wit: that three-fifths of the votes present should be necessary to a choice. It is really difficult to keep pace with the 'Progressive Democracy.' While they contend that foreign Empires may be annexed to the Union by bare majorities, they require a majority of not less than two-thirds to nominate a candidate for the Presidency, and of three-fifths to designate a candidate for Congress! Reversing the rule which would suggest itself as being proper, the most important question may be decided with the fewest safeguards, while the most trivial must be so hedged in as to render a decision almost impracticable! It is impossible to conjecture what may constitute legitimate Locofoco majorities this time next year, unless they have some very important object to effect, without votes enough to accomplish it: and in that event, we should not be surprised to see the South Carolina doctrine, that a minority ought to rule, stubbornly insisted on as a good old Jeffersonian plan!"

The following good story of Mr. Bancroft's manner of getting rid of office applicants is told by the correspondent of the Baltimore Patriot: "Mr. Bancroft did not enter upon the duties of his Department until a day or two after the other Secretaries had "set in"—consequently he was correct in his conjecture that he would be overrun with the horde of applicants whom the Heads of the other Departments had turned off. It is said that he told his messenger to tell each applicant as he came into the Ante-Room that the Secretary was busy, but would soon be disengaged, until the Ante-Room should be filled, and then to let him know the fact, which was accordingly done. Mr. Bancroft thereupon instead of sending for the applicants to come into his room, one by one, repaired himself to the ante-room, and informed the crowd altogether that he could do nothing in the way of making removals and appointments—that it was a very delicate business—that politics constituted an exceedingly unpleasant and unprofitable pursuit—and he would most affectionately beg leave to advise all of his democratic friends there assembled to go to their respective homes, and following their own proper pursuits, callings and professions, thank their stars that they had something better to do than to fill poor clerkships! "What a falling off was there, my countrymen!"

In all the reductions of the British Tariff, it will be noticed that England in nowise proposes to relax its protective character. Faithful to the principle of advancing her commercial prosperity, she relaxes or takes off altogether the duties on articles that do not enter into competition with her own products, and which are essential to her trade. Cotton, staves, ashes, lard, and lard oil, &c. she must have, and the cheaper she can get them by so much does she profit. To the South the news of the duty on cotton will be particularly agreeable, and its influence will be felt in giving a firmer tone to the market. We shall be pleased to see how Southern politicians, of the McDuffie school, will make the fact square with their theory that duties are in all cases paid by the consumer. Cotton is a case precisely in point to favor the theory, if true. The South enjoys a monopoly of production; England must have the article; consequently, if Southern political economists are right, the duty must fall exclusively upon the English purchaser. It will be hard to maintain that theory in the face of an advance upon cotton at the South consequent upon the abolition of the duty.

Buffalo Com. Adv.

Life and Times of Henry Clay.—It will be remembered that this work was announced by us some three months ago as in a course of preparation by Mr. Colton, author of the "Junius Tracts." Mr. Colton, having recently returned from Lexington, Kentucky—where he spent the winter for the purpose of realizing those indispensable aids which could only be derived from immediate communication with Mr. Clay, and by access to his papers and correspondence—informs us that he has concluded to publish his work *entire*, in the bound form, and not in consecutive *numbers*, as at first proposed, and that he expects to be able to bring it out about a year earlier than could be accomplished in the other mode. This, undoubtedly, is the better way, as it will enable the author to select and arrange his materials more economically, more pertinently, and with greater interest and effect. We understand that Mr. Colton is entirely devoted to this task, and that it is his purpose to publish the work as soon as he feels that it is complete, but not before. The plan must necessarily embrace the political history of the country as well as the proper biography of Mr. Clay.

National Intelligencer.

Pennsylvania.—The General Appropriation bill, which was some days ago reported to the House of Representatives of Pennsylvania, has passed that body and been sent to the Senate.

It contains a clause appropriating $855,000 for the payment of the August interest on the State debt, and an amendment which was appended to the bill provides that, in case of a deficiency to pay the interest in full, all sums of $50 and under be paid in full, and the remainder *pro rata*, and drafts upon the Treasury be given for the balance, which drafts are to be paid in the order of their presentation as fast as money shall come into the Treasury. This amendment, it is said, absolutely secures the payment of the August interest. It is expected these drafts will be at a very trifling discount, and will be paid as fast as presented.

Fatal Accident.—A man by the name of *John Tozier*, a citizen of Columbus, left this city for that place in the Stage on Tuesday night of last week. About eight miles from this city, he attempted to get out of the Stage window, when he fell, and both wheels of the Stage passed over him, by which he was severely injured. He was brought back to this City, where he lingered until Monday, when he expired from the injuries he had received by the Stage.—*Macon Messenger.*

ARTIFICIAL ARM.

M. Van Petersen, a Dutch sculptor, has constructed an Artificial Arm, which has received from the Paris Academy of Sciences, to whom it was referred, the most unqualified praise. We find a translation of the Report of the Committee of the Academy in the Newark Daily Advertiser, from which we extract the following:

The artifical arm of M. Van Petersen is not adapted indifferently to all who have lost an arm; those only who have preserved untouched the superior part of the humurus, are fitted to profit by it, and it can render no service to those who have no stump, and have submitted to an amputation of the shoulder. The invention is composed of three parts, articulated and moveable, which represents the arm, the forearm and the hand. The last composes a kind of wrist, with fingers of triple phalanges, moveable, and maintained in a firm state of flexion and resistance with the thumb by springs. The whole weighs scarcely 500 grammes (equal to about a pound of the standard weight of the mint of Paris.)

The stump of the maimed arm is received in a cavity of the machine, and the following is the contrivance, by aid of which M. Van Petersen has succeeded in making the different parts play upon one another. A corset is fastened over the breast. To this corset are attached catgut strings, some of which are fixed to the fore arm, others to the fingers. When the maimed man carries the stump forward, he exerts a traction upon the forearm, and bends it on the arm. When on the contrary he moves it backward the forearm stretches out upon the arm. It is by this double movement that the hand is carried to, or removed from the mouth. The movements of the fingers are produced by analagous mechanism, and the committee have been struck with the celerity and precision to which mutilated persons have arrived in executing them.

The idea of employing a corset, as a support necessary to overcome the resistance of mechanical fingers shut by springs, is not new. Quite recently Grafe had indicated the part, which might be drawn upon for the construction of a mechanical arm; but no one until now has been able to execute this project, at least with the success which M. Van Petersen has obtained. The committee think that the invention of the latter is preferable to any that has been previously conceived with the same design.

The committee of the Academy state in their report, that they have seen the invention of Van P. upon five mutilated individuals, and among others, upon an invalid who has been deprived of both arms for a number of years. By the aid of two artificial arms, he took with his hand a full glass, carried it to his mouth, drank from it without spilling a drop, and then replaced the glass upon the table from which he had taken it. The same disabled man can pick up a pin, take hold of a sheet of paper, &c.

COURTING ABOLISHED.

Heigho! for the coming generations. The great Reform broom which has swept and "is being" so fiercely throughout the world—brushing down old cobweb notions, and kicking up such a dust in every quarter—proscribing eatables, wearables, sleepables, and all kind of bees, has got at last into "Love's own bower." Courting has been seriously voted down in solemn conclave! A resolution "against nightly courtship" has recently been discussed in a Free Will Baptist Convention, sitting in Boston, and passed unanimously. A reverend Elder lifted up his voice against the wicked practice of courting, "the custom of keeping company in the night, after the usual hour of retirement, is corrupting" and that it "ought to be done away with." Nine o'clock is the usual bedtime. Now, if we understand the elder, a "fellow" may "keep company" with a gal until the bell rings, but every moment he remains afterwards he is guilty of sin. But let us hear the reverend gentleman's objections in full. Here they are:

"My objections to it are as follows: 1. It lowers the dignity of the matrimonial institution. 2. It subjects to great temptation. 3. It disqualifies the mind for deliberate action. What merchant could you induce to close a bargain after the fatigue and excitement of a night's watching? Were he put to purchase a horse, he would say that he was not fitted to conclude the bargain till he had taken some rest. And if all business men are so cautious as to a trifling engagement, how foolish and wicked is the custom of nightly watching to negotiate engagements important as life itself!"

The elder reasons like a book. We don't like his idea altogether of making courtship a mere "business transaction," however. It takes away a huge slice from the romance of the thing. We don't fancy this negotiating for a wife as we would for a horse or a quarter of beef. It smacks too much of the shop. In our courting days—"long time ago!"—we did not consider it so very "foolish and wicked" a habit we had of sitting up o' nights. it depends, however, very much on the temperament and motives—the moral stamina of a man; and our Elder may have felt very "foolish and wicked" in certain situations, while we, placed in similar ones, would have felt uncommonly sensible and innocent. it all depends upon one's bringing up. Major Noah says, and we half coincide with him, that a man's courting days are his happiest days—and we will put the Major against the Elder any day in the matter o' Courtship.—*Portland Transcript.*

Something Pretty.—The New Haven Courier says—a man of wit being asked what pleasure he could find in the company of a pretty woman, who was a loquacious simpleton! replied, 'I love to see her talk.' This recalls to our mind a fact which happened in one of our public schools, not long ago. A boy about seven years old was called up and flogged by the teacher, for squeezing a little girl's hand. After the punishment was inflicted he was asked why he did it. He replied, 'It looked so pretty I could not help it.' Did not the teacher deserve a flogging for punishing the boy.—*Balt. Pat.*

Journey-men.—There is a general law, or custom, in Germany, that apprentices, after the expiration of their service, shall travel two years before prosecuting their trade as master workmen. Hence the etymology of the word, *journeymen.*

The State of Massachusetts.—In the House of Representatives of this State, on the 14th inst. according to a report in the Boston Atlas, Mr. Dwight, in some remarks relating to the appropriation for State Normal Schools, stated that the sum of $3,100,000 had been expended by the State since 1831 for beneficent purposes, (including the subscription to the Western Railroad,) while the State expenses had been but $3,500,000. And all this without direct taxation. He had also learned from good authority that there had been subscribed by citizens of Boston for benevolent purposes, from 1800 to 1820, the sum of $2,100,000; and from 1830 to 1845, $2,000,000; making in all a total of $4,100,000 in the present century. This had been principally contributed by gentlemen who had either been born there or came there poor, and had been the artificers of their own fortunes. One family had recently contributed more than $50,000. There was nothing like this in the history of States. No monarchy, no aristocracy, no despotism, has produced such results, and they were the fruits of our free institutions.

Melancholy Accident.—A most melancholy and heart-rending accident occurred in this city last evening at the foundry and blacksmith shop of Mr. Edward Duvall, No. 102 Charlton-street. The facts, so far as we could ascertain, are these. Mr. Easterman, keeper of the Light House at Sandy Hook, has been in the habit for some time past of raking the bay around the Hook for old iron, &c. which he brought to the city and sold to Mr. Duvall. On Saturday last a load was brought to Duvall's shop by Mr. Easterman, among which was a bomb-shell or petard, about 16 inches in length and 10 in diameter, which Mr. B. had raked up a few days before. Yesterday, while Mr. Duvall was removing the bomb from his shop to the side-walk for the purpose of weighing it, he discovered that it contained powder, and on taking a hammer and striking it for the purpose of getting the powder out, it exploded and instantly killed Mr. Duvall, the owner of the shop. Mr. Aaron O. Price, master mason, of 79 Thompson-street, Robert Broderick, of the corner of Hudson and King streets, and so injured a boy, whose name we could not learn, that he died in a few hours. The horse of Mr. Price, from which that gentleman had just dismounted, was also instantly killed. The windows in the neighborhood were very much shattered by the explosion, and a piece of the shell weighing over two pounds was blown to the corner of Varick and Carmine streets, a distance of nearly four blocks, and struck within a few feet of two children who were playing in the street. It is believed that this shell, with its contents, must have been in the place whence it was raked since the last War. Mr. Duvall was an estimable citizen, aged about 33, and has left a wife and child. Mr. Price was also highly esteemed, about 40 years of age, and has left a wife and two children. Broderick was a youth of about 17. The Coroner was sent for immediately, but postponed the inquest until to day. We do not learn that blame is attached to any person.

New York Tribune.

Thrilling Adventure in the Mammoth Cave.—The following thrilling incident is related of a party who visited the Mammoth Cave last spring.

"A wedding party went to the cave to spend the honey moon. While there, they went to visit those beautiful portions of the cave which be beyond the river 'Jordan.' In order to do this, a person has to sail down the river nearly a mile, before reaching the avenue which leads off from the river to the opposite side, for there is no shore or landing place between the point that is below on the other, for the river fills the whole width of the avenue of the cave, and is several feet deep where the side walls descend into the water. This party had ascended the river, visited the cave beyond, and had again embarked on the water for their return homeward. After they had ascended the river about half way, some of the party, who were in a high glee, got into a room and overturned the boat. Their lights were all extinguished, their matches wet, the boat filled with water and sunk immediately, and there they were in the blackness of darkness, up to their chins in water. No doubt they would have all been lost, had it not been for the guide's great presence of mind. He charged them to remain perfectly still, for if they moved a single step, they might get out of their depth in water, and swimming would not avail them, for they could not see where to swim to. He knew that if they could bear the coldness of the water for any length of time, they would be safe, for another guide would be sent from the Cave house to see what had become of them. And in this perilous condition, up to their mouths in water, in the midst of darkness more than night, four miles under ground, they remained for upwards of five hours, at the end of which time another guide came to their relief. Matthew, or Mat, the guide who rescued them, told me that when he got where they were, his fellow guide, Stephen, (the Columbus of the cave) was swimming around the rest of the party, cheering them, and directing the movements, while swimming, by the sound of their voices, which were raised, one and all, in prayer and supplication for deliverance."

A Beautiful Idea.—At a late public meeting in New York, says the Telegraph, the Rev. J. Spaulding dwelt a few moments on the deathless nature and extent of moral influence. "Away among the Alleghanies," said he, "there is a spring so small that a *single ox in a summer's day could drain it dry.* It steals its unobtrusive way among the hills, till it spreads out in the *beautiful Ohio.* Thence it stretches away a thousand miles, leaving on its banks more than a hundred villages and cities, and many thousand cultivated farms; and bearing on its bosom more than half a thousand steamboats.—Then joining the Mississippi, it stretches away and away some twelve hundred miles more, till it falls into the great emblem of eternity. It is one of the tributaries of that ocean, which, obedient only to God, shall roll and roar, till the angel with one foot on the sea and the other on the land shall lift up his hand to heaven and swear that time shall be no longer. So with *moral influence.* It is a rill—a rivulet—a river—an ocean, boundless and fathomless as eternity."

A Serious Blow at American Shipping.—The *Courier des Etats Unis*, quoting probably from some Paris journal, says that the schedule for the approaching adjudication of tobacco to be imported from the United States into France will contain a clause requiring, but with certain restrictions, that all the tobacco shall be imported in French vessels. The *Courier* adds, that the duty on American tobacco, imported into any of the French colonial possessions, is to be increased.—*N. Y. Com. Adv.*

Communication.

FOR THE OBSERVER.

Mr. Editor: It is truly gratifying to discover that a very general, and it is to be hoped an abiding interest, has been awakened by the recent improvements in our venerable but long neglected burying-ground.

Indeed a new impulse seems to have been given to the minds of our peaceful and hitherto unambitious citizens. The time worn and time honored resting place of our fathers, so long deserted, (save by the lonely tread of some child of sorrow,) its beauties overlooked, its walls dilapidated, and the whole fast tending to ruinous decay, has been rescued by a laudable exertion from an inglorious oblivion, and begins already to present a scene of beauty and attraction calculated to cheer the drooping mourner, and to rob the grave itself of half its terror. It is pleasing to the eye and cheering to the mind, to witness a change so perfectly in accordance with the warm emotions of every ardent admirer of nature, humanity, and religion;—

For where's the generous heart
That will contribute nothing
To do honor to the dead,
And crown their graves with wreaths triumphing.

A voice echoing along the pathway of the past bids us cherish a sacred reverence for the dead.

Amid the scattered wrecks of beauty, grandeur and sublimity which tower above the desolate plains of Egypt, their tombs (proud monuments of splendor and magnificence,) engross the stranger pilgrim's thoughts and elicit admiration and applause.

And well may we seek to adorn a spot so rich with enchanting scenery as our own loved Cross Creek. Its broken and undulated surface; its valleys and its hills; its streams, whose limpid waters sported with the flowers of the ivy and the jessamine mingling, and then continuing each in course, gathering increasing beauty by the intersection—all combine to form a picture unique and interesting. The enthusiastic lover of Nature, as he wanders at leisure amid its maze of beauty and sweetness, thrids his way through the odorous and flowery thickets into "open spots of greenery," requires but little romance to enable him to picture that he is treading an Oasis, such as in his youthful fancy he has supposed the gods of old to have inhabited. A pleasing melancholy pervades my mind while I tread this consecrated ground, rendered dear by a thousand fond recollections. I would not chill the blithesome heart, or unnecessarily mar the pleasure of the gay and beautiful, but were it possible I would close the gates of this hallowed spot upon the giddy and the thoughtless, who indulge in merry converse beside the tombs of their ancestors or laugh and jest over the graves of departed friends. In my rambles, as I passed an aged matron leaning over the grave of a loved daughter, my feelings were sensibly touched, as, unconscious of my presence, in the fondness of her mother's ardent love, she gave utterance to the following pathetic soliloquy:

"O my daughter! my former comfort and counsel who never since thy birth had been an occasion of a moment's sorrow!—

'Such was thy worth, my loss is such,
I cannot love too well, or grieve too much.'"

My mind was filled with sympathy and indulged the following thoughts:

Should you e'er stand where willows wave
Above some loved one's lonely grave,
And ask thyself in pensive mood
Most I soon find my last abode,
And these fond hopes which now appear
Like *stars* the night of life to cheer
Down from their zenith to horizon glide
And leave me cheerless as a widow'd bride!
Then, lady, turn thy speaking eye
Beyond the blue ethereal sky
(Where gems immuneable and bright
Scarcely shed their modest light,)
To that fair clime where Angels dwell,
And God, who roleth all things well;
There waves of trouble do not flow,
There sorrow's blast can never blow,
There each fond tear, a peerless gem,
Shall glitter in a diadem
That far outweighs the conqueror's wreath,
Or "bubble reputation's" breath,
Prepared for those who safely moor
Their barks beside that happy shore,
Where passion's voice and pulse are still,
Where howl no storms, where dwells no ill.

T.

First arrival of Sugar from the United States.—On Sunday last the American ship Franconia arrived in this port, bringing as part of her cargo twelve hogsheads of Louisiana sugar. This is the first arrival of American grown sugar in this country, but we suspect that it is only the beginning of a trade which will, in a few years, become a very considerable one, if the new sugar duties of Sir Robert Peel should pass in their present form.

The sugar received by the Franconia must necessarily have been shipped before any thing was known or suspected of the reduction of duties now proposed, and must therefore have been sent here for the purpose of ascertaining whether they could be imported with profit at a duty of 30s. per cwt., so that if there was any chance whatever of their succeeding under such a duty the duty is reduced to 24s. per cwt. We feel no doubt that they will pay if they are at all well selected, for on Saturday last we saw samples of two other expected lots of American sugar, both of which had been examined by a sugar broker, who states that they will leave a handsome profit—at least ten per cent.—in this country, even if the price of sugar should fall to the full extent of the duty repealed; the prices therefore are no obstacle.—*Liverpool Times.*

Confirmation.—The Holy Rite of Confirmation was administered on the sixth Sunday in Lent, at St. Mary's school, in this City, by the Right Rev. Bishop Ives, to eighteen young Ladies, seventeen of whom were Pupils. It must have been a truly gratifying and affecting spectacle, to behold that numerous and youthful band, with joy and innocence beaming on their countenances, receiving the imposition of hands from that excellent Prelate, who has exhibited in his own person such a shining example of fidelity and devotedness to that holy faith, in which they were being strengthened and confirmed.—*Raleigh Register.*

Why is a young lady like a bill of exchange? Because she ought to be settled as soon as she comes to maturity.

OBSERVER.

FAYETTEVILLE:

WEDNESDAY MORNING, APRIL 2, 1845.

THE WHIG PARTY.—A frequent recurrence to fundamental principles is useful in the direction of party action, as well as in the administration of a government. A party which deserves to exist, which has a right to call on honest men for their support, in order that it is not a mere faction, held together by the adhesive bond of a division of the common spoils, must always have in view great cardinal doctrines, and must look forward to the attainment of some leading object. These are to it guiding stars, which must be on ever amid calm and tempest, in success and defeat, and towards which the prow of the vessel should be constantly kept, whatever adverse winds and conflicting currents may be met with during the voyage. In all occasions of doubt, instant reference should be had to them as guides: the helmsman should never take his eyes from off them. Now has the Whig Party any such principles? If there be, to them we need to cling now more closely than ever. Yes, indeed the love of our country, and earnest devotion to its welfare, is the chain that unites us together, let us take care to keep its links all right, and bind still more earnestly than ever for the accomplishment of our mutual and identical designs. In this case made up between us and those who are opposed to us, a nominal decision has been rendered against us. What then? Are we to abandon the convictions of years of thought, experience, and research? Shall we yield the citadel to the stormers of the outworks? Not thus runs the Whig doctrine. We have never professed to believe that a majority, even fairly obtained, is a test of Truth. We submit to the decision, and acquiesce in the surrender of the Executive powers to the assignee of the people; but Truth cannot be voted into falsehood, nor principles lose their value because ignorance does not appreciate it. We will pause indeed; we will look around to see if in the heat of the conflict we abandoned our true position: we will re-examine our reasons for the faith that is in us; but this done, we must as true men, as honest and unswerving patriots, rally again where conscience directs.

As the very foundation stone of our altar, the basis whereon must rest the whole structure of Constitutional Liberty, our highest and immovable principle, we recognise a love of Order. To the Constitution we adhere in every trial. The Union we maintain amid hazards. The Law of the Land, whether wisely or unwisely ordained, simply as the Law, and therefore to us surrounded with an inviolable majesty, we are pledged always to support and obey. Now it might seem to one unacquainted with our history, that such a profession as this belongs rather to a conservation than to the members of any party, and ought not to be made an element of a party creed. Would that it were so! Happy for the country, if such a principle were acknowledged by all men of all parties! But the Democratic party long since received such a doctrine, and refused to practice it. It recognises as that the will of the majority is the highest law; that statutes, nay even constitutions, are but the expression of that will, and yield to the later formed wishes of the people, and therefore that Law must be subordinate to public opinion. In the attempted revolution in Rhode Island this theory was avowedly maintained, and received not alone the approbation of Mr. Wall Walsh, and the Empire Club, but of Messrs. Van Buren, George Bancroft, and other men who have filled high places of trust and station. See how their application of this principle stop even at that point. Even when the validity of the Law is admitted, the Democratic theory is that every man has a right to construe it for himself. True it is that tribunals have been established to expound the Law, and that ultimate powers of decision has been given to them in all doubtful cases. But to these the Democracy own no reverence: Gen. Jackson pronounced its rule when he declared that he was to support the Constitution "as he understood it."

Here then is a fundamental difference between the two parties. The law is to them not the same thing. Our opponents regard it as entitled to respect only because and so long as it is the will of the many. We view it as hedged about from violence by divine authority, as worthy of a reverence far different from the feeling which we should entertain towards a measure that had no claim upon us but the approbation of an unenlightened populace. They maintain the right of private judgment as part of the inalienable liberty of the citizen. We believe that the majesty of the law itself speaks through the tribunals constituted by it, and that after they have spoken, further discussion is precluded.

It would extend this article to an inconvenient length to pursue as the subject deserves the important consequences of this difference of doctrine. We cannot now present fairly to view the evils that this elevation of mere popular will above the established power of existing legal provisions effects. The utter instability of public policy, the insecurity of private rights, the want of confidence in the justice and honor of Government, (a want that has been so painfully and entirely justified by several States;)—these are considerations not hurriedly to be passed over, and we commend them to the earnest reflection of our readers, intending at another time to resume this subject, and illustrate our views by some references to the history of the country.

ANNEXATION.—If one might judge from the tone of the remarks of some of the Texas journals in regard to Mr. Milton Brown's and Mr. Benton's resolutions, it would appear that the cause of Annexation will have to undergo an ordeal in Texas equally severe with that through which it has passed in this country; and doubts exist as to whether she will consent to be annexed on the terms proposed by our Government. The Texas National Register of March 1st contains the following:—

"*Mr. Benton's New Bill.*—This bill provides that a State, to be formed out of the present Republic of Texas, with *suitable extent and boundaries*, shall be admitted into the Union *as soon as the terms and conditions of such admission, and the cession of the remaining Texan territory to the United States, shall be agreed upon by the two Governments.* This agreement is to be effected, *if at all*, by means of new "*missions, negotiations, etc.*," and its terms are to be settled by *treaty* to be referred to the Senate, or by *articles* to be submitted to the two Houses of Congress, as the President may direct.

"This proposition bears the impress of that extraordinary ingenuity and *artful policy* characteristic of the genius of the great statesman who originated it. Opposition to *immediate* annexation upon *any* terms, and uncompromising hostility FOREVER to the annexation of Texas with her *claimed and legitimate* boundaries, is his *avowed* doctrine. With mercantile precision this bill is regularly *labelled* "ANNEXATION," in characters sufficiently conspicuous to be read by all Texas. This delightful *password* is intended to secure its acceptance by this nation! It is a word of cabalistic power; and in the delirium of joy produced by its golden syllables, the people are to hail with enthusiastic applause the *delusive shadow* thus exhibited to the eye, and approve the measure without caution or examination. The American politicians but act consistently and naturally when they count upon such talismanic effects to be produced by the use of that magic word. They judge us by the spirit evinced by our renewed applications, and the *meekness* with which we have *submitted* to their *repeated* rejections. They judge us by the success which followed from its adoption as the party rallying-cry in their late Presidential canvass. It has secured the election of Mr. Polk—operating with lunar efficacy upon the tide of popular feeling: and if its pervading virtues can be preserved by keeping the measure in a proper state of *suspense* and *agitation*, it may, in like manner, secure the election of *Mr. Benton* as his successor! That word has had power to breathe into one Presidential statue the breath of official life. Its effects, both in Texas and the United States, have been alike electric and tremendous. Its value, therefore, is inestimable to the *aspirant* who can *appropriate* and wield it.

"To accomplish these purposes, nothing could be more happily conceived and adapted than this bill; and, notwithstanding its specious aspect, we must look somewhat deeper into its contents. Alas! its beauty is but skin deep—*nulla fides in fronte!*

"We ask for *annexation:* it promises us "*missions, negotiations, etc.*" To determine the purport of this "etc." we must doubtless have recourse to the authority of Lord Coke, who, in treating upon a similar abbreviation in "Littleton's Tenures," says: "*It always meaneth some matter of excellent learning, which ought in nowise to be pretermitted by the student.*"

We repeat our humble request for *annexation:* the bill declares, in reply—when a State of suitable extent and boundaries shall be formed out of your Republic; when, in the process of negotiations, the terms and conditions of its admission shall be settled; when your remaining territory, after carving out this State, shall be ceded to the United States; when, *after years of protracted diplomatic correspondence*, costing each Government probably not less than one hundred thousand dollars, (as estimated in the bill,) the preliminaries of admission and cession shall be finally at length concluded; *then*—

"Of course we shall be annexed.

"No: not quite yet. Wait awhile! It is not the first time your over-hasty anticipations have been disappointed.

"Then, these preliminaries must be reduced to writing, either in the form of a "treaty" or of "articles," as the President may direct. If the former, it must be ratified by *two-thirds of the Federal Senate*, or it will be a mere nullity! If the latter, these "articles" must be *passed into an act* by *both* Houses of the American Congress, or they will be of no effect! Then, in the event of the ratification of such treaty, or of the final passage of such an act, as the case may be—*and not until* THEN—*will your annexation be consummated!*

"Curiosity might prompt us to inquire, what President is to give the direction contemplated by the bill?—what Senate is to ratify the supposed treaty?—what Congress is to act upon the supposed articles? The answer is, the President, Senate, and Congress of the United States. The bill correctly enough implies that, after this Republic shall have run the gauntlet *prescribed* to her by its provisions, she will be *without* a President, *without* a Congress, and *without a Government*—or that they will exist in *name* alone! Prostrate at the footstool and subservient to the power of the United States, she would be without the capacity to resist or oppose *any* conditions or *exactions* which the latter might see fit to impose or *demand*.

"This bill is evidently based upon the idea that Texas, with phrenzied ardor, crying, begging, and shrieking for *annexation*, would, like Ixion, embrace a cloud, if it but bore that name. And a cloud is consequently presented to us by this measure, *replete* with future death.

"Are the people of Texas satisfied with the position in which this bill would place them? It *concedes* nothing of value—it *settles* nothing; but, on the contrary, *unsettles every thing*—even our *western boundary*, which has been, in effect, recognised and acknowledged to be the RIO GRANDE by the *Mexican* authorities themselves, as emphatically manifested in the "Orders of Gen. Woll," carrying out the provisions of Santa Anna's decree of June 17 last. These impudent but savage orders making it treason to be found in Texas, and proclaiming death to all, without distinction of age or sex, found within that "Department," as they are pleased to style our Republic, still does that same "Department," the justice to make the "Rio Bravo" its western limit. But this bill, *more unjust* to Texas than those inhuman orders, denies to her that boundary; and although it does not threaten her inhabitants with sudden massacre, it *as closely* offers to her lips a *poisoned* chalice, filled with ingredients sure to produce slow but *certain dissolution*. It does not propose to deprive her at once of the elements of national life, but infects the sources of her political vitality with a subtle bane, inflicting upon the body politic the brief but palsied existence of a feeble paralytic. Better at once to extinguish the nation than to doom it to a state of wasting, *lingering* decay."

The Galveston News, which still advocates Annexation, says: "We have already furnished incontestible evidence that the British policy in opposition to Annexation has so far succeeded, that her Britannic Majesty's Minister has obtained the pledge of President Houston, to use his best endeavors to defeat that measure."

But the objection in Texas doubtless is, not so much against Annexation, as against the *manner* in which the Locos in this country have seen proper to bring it about. The fact of having Texas to pay her own debts, is no doubt a weighty argument with her people against the plan as passed by the late Congress; yet at the same time the Texas journals show but little confidence in the Locofocos, or have little knowledge of their manner of doing things, if they do not believe that they will eventually, (perhaps at the next session of Congress,) provide means to defray the public debt of Texas. The first object with the Locos was to get Texas annexed, and to effect this they found it necessary to resort to a mode which would meet with the least objection in Congress.—That object was gained by leaving Texas to pay her own debts. Let Texas now come into the Union on the terms proposed by this Government, (which she will do, we fear,—in fact hardly doubt,) and the Locos in Congress will immediately pass a bill to defray her public debt, be the amount what it may.

Our relations with *Mexico*, whether Texas agrees to the terms proposed in the Joint Resolutions or not, are not affected, so far as Mexico herself is concerned. The passage of the resolutions to admit Texas into the Union, is sufficient to justify any hostile course Mexico may see proper to adopt, without resorting to a formal declaration of war. Should Mexico even now be pursuing such a course, in the seizure of our shipping and imprisonment of our seamen, in confiscating the property of American residents in that country, we should have no right to be surprised. The act would be perfectly justifiable on her part. And should she see proper to act thus, what provision was made by the late Congress to meet the emergency? While it was engaged in annexing territory claimed by a foreign power, it was also engaged in curtailing our own Army and Navy. Thus virtually declaring war and reducing the means of carrying it on: "*enlarging the area of freedom*," and taking away from the country the means of maintaining it. Truly this is carrying out in practice Mr. McDuffie's novel theory of preventing war, according to which, we have only to *withdraw* our forces and the enemy will have nothing to contend against!

The "Courrier des Etats Unis," (a French paper published in New York,) whose Editor is said to possess means of information in regard to the action of foreign governments beyond those possessed by many, in the following extract places our relations with Mexico in a strong and true light. That paper says:—

"We cannot blame the American Government for this confidence, which it persists in maintaining in regard to Mexico, and for its almost obstinate hopes in the preservation of peace. This confidence and these hopes may not be deceived: they are founded on certain rational probabilities, which we were the first to expose and admit. But it is nevertheless a great fault in politicians to foresee only the good and not the evil chances. These last are numerous; they are even more numerous than the chances of peace, if we take into consideration not merely the declaration of Mexico, but the national character of the people, of whom vanity and obstinacy are distinctive qualities. Among possible events, and which Gen. Almonte himself regards as *probable*, there is one of which no person has thought, and to which we would call the public attention. It may be that at the moment when the American Government is reposing in its somewhat blind confidence; when it looks upon war, at any rate, as an event still distant and subject to protocols and preclusive negotiations, we say that at this moment war may actually exist, and that the next arrival from Vera Cruz or Tampico may bring us intelligence that an embargo has been laid upon all American vessels now at Mexican ports, and that all American residents have been made prisoners of war and their property confiscated. The possibility, and in some measure the probability of these facts, logically results from an opinion expressed by Gen. Almonte, and which has been reported to us by one of those to whom he uttered it. According to the Mexican Minister, an illusion prevails in this country as to the immediate effect of the vote in Congress upon, and the sanction by the President of, the annexation bill, in respect to the international relations of the two countries. According to him, and according to his Government, whose declarations have been explicit on this head, the sanction of the bill of annexation is equivalent to an *immediate* declaration of war, and will be regarded as such by the Government of Mexico. We are at war with Texas, says Gen. Almonte; we regard it as one of our revolted provinces; you unite yourselves with it, and take it under your protection: you are then at war with us by the simple fact of your declaration, and we may, we ought to treat you immediately as enemies, without the necessity of any previous notice; for the initiative has come from you, and deeds only must respond to an enemy who has declared war. As a consequence of this manner of viewing it, which is strictly rational, it cannot be denied. It may be then, we repeat it, that at this very moment the Mexicans have already responded to the vote on the annexation by confiscation and essential hostilities.

"The American press has not foreseen this serious consequence, because there is within its bosom a party that does not regard the question of annexation as yet settled. All that the bill has effected, say these journals, is to approve the principle of annexation, and to authorize the President to open negotiations for the purpose of realizing it. This explanation is true at bottom, so far as the United States are concerned, but it is not true as it regards Mexico.—As to the latter, we are to consider the effect of the diplomatic act by which it signified that it would regard the vote on the bill of annexation as a declaration of war; and it had the right to give this construction to that act, because, between two countries, a parliamentary manifestation, purely moral, may be equivalent to actual hostility. The intention, in this case, may be taken for the fact; and he of whom you show yourself to be the enemy has a right to choose his own convenience, and not yours, to attack you. Whether Texas be annexed or not is no longer the question; it is altogether in the intention which you have officially and publicly manifested to seize upon it. We believe, therefore, that if Mexico has immediately made seizure of American property in its roads and territory, it has done no more than put into practice a rigorous principle of the law of nations."

TENNESSEE.—The Hon. Ephraim K. Foster has been nominated as the Whig Candidate for Governor, by a Convention which assembled at Nashville on the 20th ult. The nomination was made by acclamation, and was accepted by Mr. Foster, who made his appearance on the same day, and responded to the call upon him in a strain of great ability, and of vigorous, animated and stirring eloquence.

The Hon. Aaron V. Brown has been selected as the Locofoco candidate.

FLORIDA.—Gov. Branch has issued his Proclamation appointing the 26th of May as the day for holding the election for Governor, a Member of Congress, and members of the Legislature, of the new State of Florida.

MASSACHUSETTS SENATOR.—The Hon. John Davis has been elected Senator in Congress from Massachusetts, to supply the vacancy occasioned by the death of the Hon. Isaac C. Bates.

NEW YORK MEDICAL COLLEGE.—Among those who received the Degree of M. D. at the late Commencement in this Institution, we notice the names of the following gentlemen from North Carolina, viz: Leonidas Collins, Robert D. Dickson, John L. Cole, Robert Staton, James A. McRae, Alfred O. Bradley, S. S. Satchwell, John McK. Alford, and David A. Telfair.

We are indebted to Messrs. Haywood and Mangum, of the Senate, for valuable public documents.

The Rev. James Jackson, a young Episcopal Minister in Savannah, Geo., lately committed suicide by drowning himself. The jury of inquest rendered a verdict of insanity.

To the removals and appointments by the Executive already announced we have to add the removal of Matthew St. Clair Clarke from the office of Auditor of the Post Office Department, and the appointment of Peter G. Washington, Chief Clerk in that office, to be his successor.—*Nat. Intelligencer.*

Mr. Polk's Rule.—A letter to the Richmond Enquirer, from Washington, gives the following as Mr. Polk's *rule* in regard to removals and appointments:

"He declares his purpose, in cases of removal from office, to exercise great moderation and deliberation—but that he cannot re-nominate a political opponent who was himself put into office by the removal of a political friend, if he can find a political friend who will take the office, and who is qualified and acceptable."

The suggestion that Mr. Polk may have difficulty in "finding a political friend who will take the office he has to give," is very facetious indeed—whether he will find them "qualified" is much more doubtful.

Mr. Dallas's retention of the Vice Presidential chair on the close of the session, contrary to the usage for such cases made and provided, was *not* accidental. He feared an election of one of his rivals. Mr. Woodbury, who, no doubt, would have been the successful candidate for the post of President *pro tempore*, a situation he was entitled to from his character and length of service, was approached by a friend, and requested to call Mr. Dallas's notice to the necessity of electing the customary officer. "*He has already been notified, sir,* and a second suggestion would meet the fate the first is destined to receive."

Corr. N. Y. Cour. & Enq.

The U. S. Gazette shrewdly remarks that a newspaper may publish the *appointments* that are to be made, but what paper would be able to publish the *disappointments*.

A Washington letter says that before the adjournment of the recent extra session of the U. S. Senate, Vice President Dallas decided that Senators were entitled to *mileage* for the extra session, although not one of them had left the precincts of Washington. The travelling is all *constructive*, and thus without paying out a cent; or moving from their places, the Senators will each pocket for travelling a compensation of about $700 on an average, amounting in the aggregate to some $35,000 or $40,000.

Tylerism Discarded.—A letter from Washington says—"The Madisonian has been thrown over-board by Mr. Polk. You will see that the public advertisements have been withdrawn from that paper—and henceforth the Tyler organ is to have no treasury pap."

It is rumored in Washington that M. Bodisco, the Russian Ambassador, has formally entered a protest with our Government on behalf of the Emperor of Russia against the Annexation of Texas. It was supposed, however, to be entirely untrue.

A Washington letter in the New York Journal of Commerce (L. F.) says: I have heard it stated that as many as 70 members of Congress, have either applied for office for themselves or friends.

We learn from the Baltimore papers that Mr. Thomas Lloyd (the man who sent the $500 horse to Mr. Polk.) has been removed from the office of Surveyor of the port of Baltimore, and that Mr. Wm. H. Cole, Jr. has been appointed in his place.

The Rhode Island Election occurs on Wednesday, April 2. The contest is one of unusual interest, from the fact that the Dorr party have waived their leading principles and nominated for Governor a prominent Whig, pledged to unite with them in efforts to procure the unconditional liberation of their hero. We entertain no doubt of the triumph of the Law and Order party.

Our Texan Charge d'Affaires.—Mr. Donelson, our Minister to Texas, arrived in this city yesterday in the steamer Yorktown, and will proceed on to Galveston with all possible despatch.

N. Orleans Republican of 18th.

Fire!—On Saturday night last, the alarm Fire Bell roused our Citizens from their slumbers. The fire was soon discovered, issuing in such volume from the dwelling House of Mr. John A. Wicker, as to render hopeless all attempts to save it. It was entirely destroyed, with all the contents of the upper chambers. But for the stillness of the night, it being almost the only one since March set in, when not a breath of air was stirring, the destruction would have been wide-spread. The fire was occasioned by a candle, which having been carelessly left near a window, communicated to the curtain, and thence to the ceiling and roof.

Raleigh Register.

Solar Gas Light.—The Cincinnati Atlas states that Mr. J. Crutchell, of that city, has invented a mode of generating gas by which a very superior light is produced at a cheap rate. The apparatus has been placed in several houses in Cincinnati, and also on board the steamboat Pike. The Chronicle adds—

"It has been used on this boat for several nights, on her trips from Louisville—the whole of the deck and a part of the cabin being splendidly illuminated. The brilliancy of a single burner is sufficient to overpower a chandelier of five lamps of sperm oil. The apparatus occupies but a very small space, is light of weight, is so constructed as to obviate all vibration, and is much safer than any other mode of lighting.

"The gas is produced by the decomposition of any greasy substance, from the kitchen or elsewhere, however worthless; that which in most families is thrown away, or used as soapgrease, being sufficient for the purpose. This gas is united with oxygen by a simple process, and produces a more splendid light than common coal gas."

Stuttering and Stammering.—Mr. Daniel Murray, of this City, has had imparted to him by Dr. Mays of Virginia, a knowledge of his mode of relieving Stutterers and Stammerers, and he has commenced operating with decided success. He has effectually relieved Mr. John H. Scarborough, of this County, who is said to have been one of the worst stutterers ever heard. We saw him after a few hours tutoring, and he spoke quite fluently, and repeated after us, as we read, a whole sentence or two, without difficulty.—*Raleigh Register.*

A Heroine.—The New York Evening Gazette brings forward a candidate for applause and admiration, in the person of Mrs. Hunting, "the spirited and handsome wife of an inn-keeper at Andes, Delaware county, New York, in whose house the two deputy sheriffs were beleagured, last week, by a gang of anti-renters. The Gazette says:—

The country around swarmed with anti-renters, and they dared not advance farther forward than Delhi, still fifteen miles off. Scarcely had a messenger been despatched thither for succor when the house was surrounded by the infuriated "Indians." These last, however, pausing before they made their attack, organized themselves into a regular public meeting, and passed a formal resolution to seize the two beleagured men, and "execute them on the spot."

They proceeded to enforce their determination, and there was no *man* to interfere.

In this exigency, Mrs. Hunting, the spirited and handsome wife of the inn-keeper, seized a carving knife from the larder, rushed up to the attic, where the intended victims had retired, planted herself on the narrow stairway, and swore that no "Indian" should pass up, except over her corpse, and then, as we are informed by advices direct from this scene, there, thus armed, and thus determined, stood this heroic woman for six hours, braving the whole force of Indian miscreants. The expected succor at last came from Delhi. The anti-renters retired, and Mrs. Hunting was relieved from the post she had so nobly maintained.

Some "queer fish" at St. Louis, in allusion to the "bill for the benefit of married women," now before the Missouri Legislature, asks if it would not be better for the members to do something for the benefit of the *single* ladies, and not trouble themselves about *other men's wives?*

Naval Movements.—The U. S. Gazette states that our naval force in the Gulf of Mexico and West Indies, and in the Pacific Ocean and East Indies, is to be increased. The destination of the vessels now ready, and others that are being prepared for sea service, is to be changed, so as to increase our squadrons in the West Indies, East Indies, and Pacific Ocean.

The New Orleans Republican states, on private information, that a number of our national vessels have been ordered to proceed down the Gulf. The *Vandalia* and *Ontario*, now or lately at Pensacola, have been ordered to Vera Cruz, and one or two other national vessels are to proceed forthwith to Galveston.

Letters received in Boston from the officers of the *Constitution*, under command of Captain Percival, state that she was to leave Zanzibar on the 26th of November for the island of Sumatra.

Honors to Mr. Prescott.—On the 1st of February the vacancy in the corresponding membership of the Institute of France, caused by the death of the eminent Spanish historian, Navarete, was filled by the election of William H. Prescott, Esq. of Boston, author of the History of Ferdinand and Isabella, and of the Conquest in Mexico.

Height of Impertinence—Asking a Locofoco for Mr. Polk's opinions on the Tariff.

Height of Patriotism—Repudiating State debts; and offering to pay the $20,000,000 debt of Texas.

A laughable story is told of a miser, who, being at the point of death, resolved to give all his money to a nephew at whose hands he had experienced some little kindness. "Sam," said he—for that was the nephew's name—"Sam, I am about to leave the world, and to give you all my money. You will then have $50 000—only think! Yes, I feel weaker and weaker; I think I shall die in two or three hours. Oh, yes, Sam, I am going—give me two per cent. and you may have the money now."

A Singular Development.—A most extraordinary affair has occurred at Tooting, England. A person who had lived in that place more than half a century, part of the time as cook to a lady, and six years as the wife of Robert Welsh, the parish clerk, died at the age of 83, and was discovered to be a man. He had regularly partaken the sacrament, and was religiously buried as "Sister Ann Welsh." Many parties wished to keep the matter secret, but a woman named Fletcher, who was at the laying out, had sworn to the body being that of a man, and it would be disinterred according to law.

COMMERCIAL RECORD.

ARRIVED, March 29, Steamer Wm. B. Meares, on 30 inches water, with Lighters T. J. Curtis, Odd Fellow, and Ready Money in tow, with Goods for G. & H. McMillan, J. H. & J. Martine, S. J. Hasdale, W. G. Matthews, John Brown, P. P. Johnson & Co., T. S. Lutterloh, Gardner & McKethan, C. Benbow, H. Erambert, Jones & Dunn, J. D. Starr, W. Prior, M. McKinnon, Rockfish Co., Phœnix Co., Jas. Dodd, H. Branson, J. Huske & Son, P. Taylor, G. W. McDonald, Dr. B. Robinson, J. A. McRae, W. E. Kirkpatrick, E. J. Lilly, E. N. Fort, E. W. Willkings, G. McNeill, and A. J. Erambert, of this place; and for W. J. McConnell, J. W. Landsay, M. D. Smith, Smith & Sticy, E. & W. Smith, McAdoo, Scott & Co., M. D. Armfield, McRorie & Bailey, J. McRorie, Hon. D. L. Swain, Huggins & Stockton, Stockton & Huggins, Rev. W. Thurston, M. McMillan, W. J. Clark, E. A. Smith, Salisbury Co., D. Dupre, E. Belo, J. P. Malloy, H. J. Emms, W. L. Steele, Elliott, Marsh & Co., S. P. Coffin, Dr. A. Bula, Dr. J. H. Saunders, Dr. S. G. Coffin, F. J. Hill, H. A. London, J. W. McLaurin, S. A. Mebane, B. Murphy, and John McPhail, of the interior.

DEPARTED, March 30, at 10 A. M., Steamer Wm. B. Meares, with Cotton Goods for Salisbury Co.

FAYETTEVILLE MARKET.—April 2.

Brandy, peach,	60	a 75	Lead, bar,	5	a 6
Ditto, apple,	45	a 50	Mackerel, hf. bl.	$7	a $7 25
Bacon,	5½	a 6	No. 1,		
Beeswax,	27	a 28	Molasses,	25	a 30
Butter,	12	a 15	Oats,	30	a 35
Bale Rope,	7	a 10	Oil, Linseed,	75	a 80
Coffee,	7½	a 10	Nails, cut,	5	a 5½
Cotton,	5¼	a 5¾	Powder, keg,		$6
Cotton Bag'ng,	16	a 20	Rags,		2
Corn,	40	a 50	Sugar, brown,	6	a 9½
Copperas,	3	a 3½	" Lump,		14
Candles, F. F.,	11	a 12½	" Loaf,	14	a 16
Flour, new,	$3½	a $4	Salt, (bushel,)	45	a 50
Feathers,	28	a 30	Sack,	$2	a $2 25
Flaxseed,	$1 15	a $1 25	Tallow,	6	a 7
Hides, green,	4	a 5	Tin, box, ½ x,	$10	
" dry,	8	a 10	Tobacco, leaf,	2	a 2½
Iron,	4½	a 5	Wheat,	70	a 85
Lard,	7	a 8	Whiskey,	28	a 30
Lime,	$1½	a $2	Wool,	12½	a 15

DOMESTICS.

4-4 Sheeting, Fayetteville manufacture, 7 cts. pr. yd.
Cotton Yarn, Nos 5 to 10, 14 cts. pr. lb.

REMARKS.—The market is quiet. Good Cotton sells freely at 5¼ to 5¾. Sugar, Coffee, Nails, and Iron, have moderately advanced. Prices are unsettled. Demand limited.

WILMINGTON MARKET—March 26.

Turpentine has advanced since our last report to 2 50 for No. 1 soft, and 1 45 for hard, at both of which rates there were sales yesterday morning, but afterwards there was only 2 40 offered for the first mentioned sort.

Tar sold yesterday and previously this week at 1 25 and 1 27.

Nearly 20,000 bbls. of No. 3, or common rosin, have been contracted for at 27 to 30 cts.

No change in the price of timber; our quotations, 5 to 6 50, include the sales of mill qualities. Flooring boards are not in the active demand noted in our last report; about 11½ is offered for lots at market. Wide boards have brought 7, lately, an advance; scantling remain at 6. Staves are somewhat duller; sales of R. O. dressed at 11 to 12, as per quality. Shingles are also dull, and have got down to 1¼. The market is well supplied with lumber of the various kinds brought here.

We hear of no transactions in Groceries worth reporting.—*Chronicle.*

At Columbia, Cotton 4¾ to 6¼, an advance of half a cent. At Macon 4 to 5½, principally at 5. At Augusta 4¾ to 6. At Columbus 4 to 5¾. At New York 4¾ to 7. At Charleston 4¾ to 6¾. At New Orleans 5¾ to 7¾.

Total receipts of Cotton, 1,866,907 bales, against 1,533,407 last year.

PUBLIC LECTURE.

THE Rev. S. Colton will deliver a Lecture before the Fayetteville Library Institute on Thursday Evening next at half past 7 o'clock, at the Court House.

Tickets 25 cts. For sale at the Book Stores, and at Mr. A. E. Hall's.

April 2.

Appointment of Auctioneers.

THE Commissioners of the Town of Fayetteville will proceed, on the first Monday in April next, to appoint three Auctioneers for the ensuing year.—Applicants will hand in their names to the Town Clerk on or before that day.

W. S. JESSUP, *Town Clerk.*

March 27, 1845.

MARRIED,

In the vicinity of Rockfish Factory, on the 20th ult., by William McMillan, Esq., Mr. JOHN M. CARVER to Miss ELIZABETH McNEILL BLACK.

In Moore county, on the 6th ult., by Malcom McCrummen, Esq., Mr. DANIEL McMILLAN to Miss ANN ELIZABETH PATTERSON, daughter of Daniel Patterson.

In Bladen county, on the 19th ult., by the Rev. D. B. Nicholson, Rev. EDGAR L. PERKINS, of the N. C. Conference, to Miss MARGARET ANN CROMARTIE, daughter of Patrick Cromartie, Esq.

At San Augustine, (Texas,) on the 26th January, by the Rev. P. W. Warrener, Mr. HUGH OCHILTREE, formerly of this place, to Miss MARGARET ANN McKNIGHT.

In Newbern, Doctor J. G. TULL to Miss JULIA HOLLISTER, daughter of the late William Hollister, Esq. Also, Mr. DAVID GORDON to Miss EUNICE A. DUNN. Also, Capt. JESSE S. MONTFORT to Miss ELIZA CROCKER.

DIED,

In this town, on the 26th ult., BENJAMIN ROBINSON, son of Mr. Jonathan Jessup, aged 3 years and 2 months.

In Richmond county, on the 22d inst., of Scarlet fever, MARCUS POWEL, youngest son of William Powel, Esq. aged two years one month and four days.

At Fort Johnston, Smithville, N. C., on the 18th ult., of a congestion of the lungs, GRACE ANN, consort of Dr. Alexander F. Suter, of the U. S. Army, and daughter of the late Charles F. Degen, of Leghorn, Italy.

In Charlotte, on the 24th ult., JAMES H. ORR, Esq., in the 43d year of his age.

On the 15th of August last, in Johnson county, Tenn., where he was travelling for the benefit of his health, Mr. GEORGE HARRINGTON, of Richmond county, N. C., in the 26th year of his age.

At Augusta, Ga., on the 28th ult., the Rev. W. T. BRANTLEY, D. D., of the Baptist Church, late of Charleston, S. C.

In Philadelphia, on the 18th ultimo, J. HUMPHREY BISSELL, Esq. of Charlotte, N. C.

Port of Wilmington.

ARRIVALS.

March 19.—French brig Tancrede from N. York; Schr. Squire & Brothers from N. York. 21.—Schr. J. D. Jones from New York. 22.—Brig Boundary from Guadaloupe; Schr. Jonas Smith from N. York. 25.—Schr. Charles L. Vose from St. Thomas. 26.—Schr. Lydia from Charleston. 27.—Brig Osceola from Martinique; Schr. Patriot from Charleston.

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North, a large and splendid assortment of

SPRING GOODS,

Among which are Balzorines, Batiste, French Lawn, printed Muslins and Jaconets, 1548 pieces Calicoes, 132 pieces Irish Linen, Lawns, Diapers, Table Cloths and Linen Cambric, Handkerchiefs, black and col'd Silks, Silk Mitts, Gloves, Cambric and Bobinet Lace and Edging, superfine Cloths, Cassimeres, Vestings, Kentucky Jeans, Nankins, Kip-skin Slippers, 6-4 to 3-4 bleached and brown Shirting and Sheeting, Boots, Shoes, &c. All of which being purchased for cash by the Package at public and private sale, will be offered by wholesale or retail at low prices for cash, or on time to punctual customers.

March 29, 1845. 52-tf

New Fancy Dry Goods.

CHEAP FOR CASH ONLY

W. G. MATTHEWS is now receiving his SPRING AND SUMMER

GOODS,

Of the latest and most fashionable styles, consisting of new and fashionable Goods for Ladies' Dresses, such as Coburgs, Organdies, Charlatines, and Barages; black, colored, figured and Satin stripe Balzorines; Paris blue Chine ditto, and a variety of other new styles. Also, super blue-black and black Bombazines, De-lains and Alpacas; Printed and Lace Stripe Lawns; Muslins and Jaconets, &c.

For Gentlemen—Cassimeres; Drap-d-Ete; Linen Drillings and Gambroons; Vestings; Neck Handkerchiefs, and superfine Satin Scarfs.

Also, Ladies' and Gentlemen's black and colored Gloves, (prime article;) white and black Silk Gloves and Mitts; Linen and Cotton ditto; Ladies' fine plain and hem-stitch Hankerchiefs, (Thread Cambric;) together with Straw Goods of all descriptions; Napolitan, Lace and Hair Bonnets, (latest Spring fashion;) Bonnet Ribbons and Flowers, of the finest kind; fine Baskets; Silk Cravats and Points; and a variety of other Goods not mentioned. Call soon and see, as the above Goods will be sold at the lowest Cash prices. ☞ North East corner of Market Square.

March 31, 1845. 52-6w

FOR SALE.

A VALUABLE NEGRO MAN, about 27 years of age. Apply to

C. P. MALLETT.
J. W. WRIGHT.

March 31, 1845. 52-2w

FOR SALE.

THE DWELLING HOUSE AND LOT on Haymount, corner of Adam street and the road, now occupied by James Dodd,—a desirable situation for a Summer or Winter residence. It will be sold on time if desired, for Note at Bank. For further particulars apply to

JONATHAN EVANS.

March 28, 1845. 52-3m

$25 Reward.

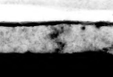
RANAWAY from Mr. James McDuffie, on the 7th of December last, my negro man ARCHY, late the property of A. Bebee, dec'd. He is about 5 feet 8 or 10 inches high, has a long smooth black face, with full prominent eyes, and is lame in one of his legs. He is supposed to be lurking about Fayetteville, N. C. A reward of $10 will be paid for him if taken and lodged in any Jail in this State, or $25 if taken and lodged in Jail in any other of the States, so that I can get him again.

J. M. STRONG.

Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 52-tf

WATCHES,

Watches and Jewelry!!



THE LARGEST and most splendid assortment of WATCHES in the City, is to be found at the Subscriber's. As he is constantly receiving all descriptions of

GOLD AND SILVER WATCHES,

Of the newest styles, from the Manufacturers in England, France, and Switzerland, he is enabled to offer a larger assortment and at much less prices, at Retail, than any other house in America. Gold Watches as low as 20 to 25 Dollars each.

Watches and Jewelry exchanged or bought.

☞ All Watches warranted to keep good time, or the money returned.

Watches and Jewelry REPAIRED in the best manner and warranted, by the best Workmen, and much lower than at any other place.

Gold and Silver Pencils, Gold Chains, Keys, and Ladies' Bracelets, Pins, and Sterling Silver Spoons, Silver Cups, Forks, &c., for sale very low.

G. C. ALLEN,
Importer of Watches and Jewelry,
Wholesale and Retail,
No. 30 Wall street, New York,
Jan'y 24, 1845.—43-3mi (Up Stairs.)

REMOVAL.

CLARK & McCALLUM,

HAVING removed their TAILORING ESTABLISHMENT from their late Shop to the building formerly occupied by Wm. L. Cofer, nearly opposite to the Lafayette Hotel, on Hay Street, respectfully inform their friends and customers, that they will continue to carry on the **TAILORING BUSINESS** in the most approved and Fashionable manner. They return their thanks for the liberal share of business they have received, and pledge themselves to merit a continuance of it, by strict attention and skill. Latest fashions regularly received from New York.

Dec. 9, 1844. 36-tf

NEW GOODS.

JUST received, a handsome assortment of Fashionable WORSTED GOODS for Ladies' dresses, such as Paris Cashmere-de-E'Cosse; Cashmere-de-Lains, fashionable style; Muslin-de-Lains, some very fine; an assortment of colors of Paris Cord Gimp; extra fine Cloak Cords and Tassels, for Gentlemen; a few "Fanny Elsslers," and the "Tumble Toys;" Ladies' and Gentlemen's Silk and col'd Kid Gloves.

—ALSO—

A few bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar, for families,
Prime Rio Coffee,
A few M Principe Cigars, prime, for sale cheap.
Call soon and see.

W. G. MATTHEWS,
North East corner Market Square.

Dec. 18, 1844. 38tf

CARLETON R. MOORE & CO.,

NO. 9 NORTH FRONT STREET,

PHILADELPHIA,

Commission Merchants for the Sale of Cotton, Cotton Yarn, Wool, Domestics, &c.

Refer to
Messrs. Murchison & Reid & Co., } Fayetteville,
J. D. Williams, Esq., } N. C.
E. J. Hale, Esq.,
Wm. G. Webb, Esq., Agent for the Richmond Manufacturing Company, Rockingham, N. C.
M. Townsend, Esq., Agent for the Marlborough Manufacturing Company, Bennettsville, S. C.

Philadelphia, Feb'y 10, 1845. 46tf

INDEMNITY AGAINST LOSS OR DAMAGE BY FIRE.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY.

CAPITAL,---$105,000.

Office in Grand near First Street, Williamsburg, opposite the City of New York.

Agency Office, Wells Building, 62 Wall street, New York.

DIRECTORS:

CHRISTIAN ZABRISKIE, ANDREW C. BENEDICT, FREDERICK W. FAVRE, JEREMIAH JOHNSON, JOHN SKILLMAN, SAM'L WILLETS, NICHOLAS WYCKOFF, ABR'M T. BOSKERCK, FRANCIS STEINMEL, SAM'L H. CLAPP, JOHN LEGGETT, CHAS. O. HANDY, LEMUEL RICHARDSON.

LEMUEL RICHARDSON, *Pres't.*
ANDREW B. HODGES, *Sec'y.*
WASHINGTON POST, Agent, New York.

THE WILLIAMSBURG FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY, having been incorporated by an act of the Legislature of the State of New York, for the purposes of Fire Insurance, the Directors offer to Insure their fellow-citizens throughout the United States against Loss or Damage by Fire, on Buildings, Goods and Merchandise, and Personal Property generally, assuring them that the affairs of the Company shall be conducted with such fairness, candor and liberality, as they trust will entitle it to public confidence and patronage.

☞ The Subscriber, Agent for the above Company, will give any further information that may be desired by those who wish to Insure.

JAS. MARTINE, Agent, Hay Street.
Fayetteville, Feb. 8, 1845. 46-tf

PRINT WAREHOUSE

IN NEW YORK.

To supply the City and Interior Trade, by the Piece or Package,

REMOVAL

From 113 Pearl Street to

44 CEDAR STREET,

NEAR WILLIAM STREET.

LEE & BREWSTER give notice to the Dealers in Dry Goods, that they have removed their Warehouse for Printed Calicoes, Exclusively, from **Pearl, to 44 Cedar street. By confining their attention to Prints only, L. & B. are enabled to exhibit an assortment far surpassing any ever before offered in America—and to sell at prices as low and Generally Lower than houses whose attention is divided among a large variety of articles.**

The Stock consists of *several thousands of Patterns and Colorings*, embracing every variety of

American and Foreign Prints

In market—many styles of which are got up exclusively for their own sales, and cannot be had elsewhere, except in second hands.

Dealers in Prints will find it for their interest to examine this Stock before making their purchases—they will have the advantage of learning the lowest market prices—and comparing all the desirable styles in market side by side.

Catalogues of Prices, corrected with every variation of the Market, are placed in the hands of buyers.

Sept. 20, 1844. 26-1Yipd

NOTICE TO PENSIONERS.

THE Subscriber will attend as usual to the collection of all arrears of Pension, and remit as directed. From past experience, he flatters himself he can give general satisfaction.

Printed forms furnished gratis.

ELIJAH FULLER.
Fayetteville, August 15, 1843. 40-tf

WANTED.

500 BUSHELS of ASHES, immediately, for which a fair price will be paid.

W. McL. McKAY.
March 5, 1844. 96-tf

MOUNTAIN BUTTER.

A FEW Firkins superior MOUNTAIN BUTTER, for sale by

COOK & HODGES.
Oct. 1, 1844. 26tf

$50 REWARD.

RANAWAY from my Plantation, near Bennettsville, Marlborough District, S. C., on the 21st of October last, my Negro Fellow FRANK. He is 35 years of age, black, about 5 feet 10 inches high, stout built, has bushy hair, but little beard, except on the lips and tip of the chin, and has a notable scar above his forehead, in the edge of his hair, an inch or two in length. He walks softly with his face up, as though he was looking for an object far off, and is apt to turn his face from you when he laughs. He is a fine field hand, and can do coarse carpenter's work or stock ploughs.

Frank is affected with Abolitionism, and it is likely that he has obtained a forged free pass, changed his name, and is passing as a free fellow.

Any person who will arrest Frank, and lodge him in any safe Jail so that I get him, or deliver him to me at my residence, shall receive the above reward.

CAMPBELL STUBBS.
July 26, 1844. 17tf

NEW CHEAP GOODS.

WILLIAM McINTYRE

HAS received and now offers for sale at reduced rates, a new and choice assortment of

SEASONABLE GOODS,

Comprising Prints, Ginghams, Lawns, Balzorines, Muslins, Bombazines, Alpaca, Lustring, black Italian and light colored Silks, Gymps, Silk Fringe, Cotton and Thread Edgings and Laces, Cassimeres, Summer Cloths, Vesting, fine white Flannel, Bleached Shirting, Irish Linen, Black Lasting, Pantaloons Stuff, Cravats, Hosiery, Gloves, Ribbons, Sewing Silks, Spool Cotton, Patent Thread, Bed Ticks, Padding, Buckram, Canvass, Buttons, Diapers, Burlaps, Bear Duck, Osnaburgs, Cotton and Silk Handkerchiefs, in all their various styles.

Also, Ladies' Umbrellas, Sun Shades, Parasols, Scotch Gingham Umbrellas, Bonnets, Hats, Shoes and Boots, Hardware, Carpenters' Locks, Files, Chisels, Augers, Lathing and Chopping Hatchets, Coopers' Axes, Drawing Knives, Hand Saws, Reap Hooks, Scythe Blades, Straw Knives, Knives and Forks, Pen and Pocket Knives, Scissors, Sheep Shears, Trace Chains, Weeding Hoes, Rowland's Mill Saws, Wagon Screws, Whittemore's Cotton and Wool Cards, Collins' Cast Steel Axes, Bar Iron, Cast Steel, Corn Shellers, Ploughs and Plough Castings, Hollow Ware, Pots, Ovens, Skillets, Kettles and Spiders, Crockery and Glass Ware, Groceries, Spices, Teas, Sugar, Molasses, Coffee, Salt, Mess and prime Pork, Principe Cigars, &c.

May 8, 1844. 6tf

Just Received and for Sale,

10 HALF BBLS. BOSTON CRACKERS,
10 half ditto Butter ditto.
SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 1, 1845.

MACHINERY for Sale.

THE "Marlborough Manufacturing Company" wish to sell, 30 Power Looms, 2 Dressers, 2 Warping Machines, Spooler, &c., suitable for manufacturing 7-8 and 4-4 Sheetings. They are but little worn, and will be sold a bargain. The Company refers to C. P. Mallett, Esq., Fayetteville, N. C., as to the quality of the Looms. Apply to

M. TOWNSEND, Agent,
Bennettsville, S. C.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45-15wpd

Five Dollars Reward.

RANAWAY from the Subscriber, on the 21st January last, a negro man named BILL, about 20 or 21 years old, 5 feet 6 inches high, rather stout built, and of a copper color, with thick lips, and a small scar on his left cheek. The above reward will be given, if caught in this county, or Ten Dollars, if taken up in any other county and lodged in Jail, or delivered at my Plantation, 6 miles East of Fayetteville.

ARCH'D HOLMES.
March 10, 1845. 49tf

NOTICE.

JUST received, in addition to my former Stock of GOODS,—

15 bbls. prime New Orleans MOLASSES,
2 hhds. St. Croix Sugar,
6 tons Swedes and English Iron,
100 fine large sacks Salt.

Also, French Brandy, Old Jamaica Rum, Holland Gin, Teneriffe and Madeira Wine. All of which will be sold low for *Cash*.

JAMES S. GRANT.
March 4, 1845. 48tf

Call at the WAGON YARD!

THE Subscriber is now receiving from New York, a general and complete assortment of

Hats, Boots and Shoes,

HARDWARE & CUTLERY,

Crockery and Groceries,

Of every quality and description, for sale very low for Cash, or in exchange for any kind of Country Produce.

THO. J. MIMS.
December 2, 1844. 35tf

For Sale or Hire,

A SECOND hand BUGGY, and also two HORSES.

THOS. J. MIMS.

Edwin Glover,

WATCH MAKER AND JEWELLER,

(At the old Stand of C. C. Smith,)

CONTINUES to Repair Watches and Jewelry, in the very best manner, and on the most reasonable terms. All work done by him will be warranted.

P. S.—WATCHES and JEWELRY for sale.
Fayetteville, Oct. 3, 1843. 74tf

FOR SALE.

15 TONS IRON, assorted,
100 kegs White Lead, in Oil, (pure,)
20 bbls. prime St. Croix Sugar,
18 hhds. Molasses,
20 bags Laguira and Java Coffee,
10 bbls. Calcined and Ground Plaster,
50 kegs Cut Nails,
1 box Rowland's Mill Saws, (thick.)

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan. 1, 1845. 39tf

WEEDING HOES.

30 DOZEN assorted WEEDING HOES, for sale by S. W. TILLINGHAST & CO.

ALSO,

10 tons assorted SWEDES IRON, among which will be found Iron suitable for Timber Wheel Tires.
Jan'y 11, 1845. 41tf

NEW AND CHEAP GOODS.

JAMES KYLE

HAS JUST RECEIVED, by the last arrivals from the North,

120 PACKAGES

DRY GOODS,

AND 43 PACKAGES

Boots and Shoes,

All of which being purchased by the Package for Cash, since the late decline in prices, will be offered uncommonly low for *Cash*, or on time to punctual customers. Those wishing to purchase by wholesale or retail, will please call and examine, as good bargains may be expected.

☞ New Goods by every arrival.
December 2, 1844. 35tf

A valuable FARM for sale.

THE undersigned offers his valuable and desirable FARM for sale. It is situated immediately on the road leading from Wadesborough to Cheraw, (the Lands formerly owned by Vincent Parsons, Sen'r,) containing about **2100** ACRES of LAND, one-fourth of which is arable, the greatest portion being now in a high state of cultivation. The improvements are a two-story Dwelling, a Kitchen, a Dairy, a Smoke House, Barns, Stables and Negro Houses; also a Gin House and Screw. The location is very healthy, with excellent water. The Lands are well adapted to the cultivation of Corn, Wheat, Oats, and Cotton, with an extensive range for Stock. Persons wishing to purchase will do well to look at the Lands, as a bargain can be had, and possession given immediately, if sold before the first of March. Mr. Vincent Parsons or Mr. R. H. Parsons will show the Lands to persons wishing to buy.

J. C. BENNETT.
Marion, Jan'y 21, 1845. 45tf

NOTICE.

THE Subscribers take this opportunity of returning their warmest thanks to their friends and patrons, and the public generally, for their liberal patronage bestowed upon them; also for their kind sympathies manifested to them in the late calamity in the destruction of their entire Stock of Goods and Store on the morning of the 19th instant.

Having opened the Store nearly opposite, they hope soon to resume business, and would most respectfully solicit the patronage of their friends and public, and shall hope to merit a share of public patronage. They have on hand in their Warehouse, Salt, Iron, Molasses, Sugar, Smiths' Bellows and Vises, Log Chains, 6 superior Wrought Iron Mill Cranks. Also, Anvils, Vises, Trace Chains, and heavy articles of Hardware, partially damaged in the fire, all of which they will sell low for Cash or produce. They would also earnestly request all those indebted to them by note or account to make immediate payment, as it will enable them to close their former business and recommence, and hope those indebted will take the earliest opportunity to settle their accounts.

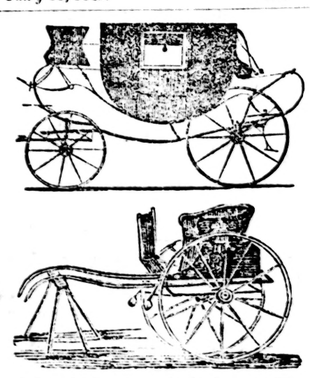
J. H. & J. MARTINE.
February 22, 1845. 47-tf

ALSO, they have just received, bale superior Bridgeport 3 ply Seine Twine, 3 coils Steam Packing Yarn, Manilla, Seine, and Raft Rope, 1 hhd. Winter strained Sperm Lamp Oil, 10 bbls. Train Oil, 300 galls. Linseed Oil, Whittemore's real Cotton Cards, Coffee Mills, cast good Wagon and Cart Boxes, 250 gross Wood Screws, 20 bundles assorted Hoop Iron, with a small assortment of Swedes and English Bar Iron; together with a heavy Stock of flat, round and square Bar Iron, Band Iron and Nails, Rods, contained in shed joining their Store, but slightly injured.

CHEESE.

10 CASKS SUPERIOR CHEESE, in fine order, for sale by

SAM'L W. TILLINGHAST & CO.
Jan'y 16, 1845. 42tf



NEW CARRIAGE REPOSITORY.

THE Subscribers take this method of informing the public, that they have commenced the Carriage Manufacturing Business, and intend to carry it on in all its various branches, say COACHES, COACHEES, CHARIOTEES, BAROUCHES, BUGGIES, GIGS and SULKEYS, of the most modern and approved styles. With several years' experience by one of the Principals, in one of the largest Manufactories in the Northern States, they feel no hesitation in saying, that nothing shall be wanting to make their Work equal to any put up here or elsewhere. They hope that by unremitted attention to business, to merit a generous share of public patronage. They assure the public that no pains have or will be spared to procure the best materials the surrounding country affords. They have completed and in progress of completion, several Vehicles of the latest fashions, which they offer at prices in conformity with the present pressure of the times.

☞ All Work warranted for 12 months.

Their Establishment is at the foot of the hill, opposite Liberty Point.

SIMPSON & McLAUCHLIN.
Fayetteville, May 1, 1844. 5tf

☞ Repairing done at the shortest notice, in the neatest manner, and at the lowest prices.

$20 REWARD

WILL be paid for the apprehension and confinement in any Jail, so that I get him again, of my negro man ISAAC, who absconded from the Plantation of the late Benjamin Dumas, in the upper end of Richmond county, N. C., sometime last Summer. Isaac is quite noticable, having three fingers off of one hand (I think the left,) dark complection, aged forty-two or three years. The above reward will be paid for his delivery to B. L. Dumas, Esq. of Richmond county; or any communication relative to said negro will be thankfully received, addressed to the said B. L. Dumas, Dumas's Store, Richmond county

JOEL DUMAS.
Wilcox County, Ala., Jan. 1, 1845. 42tf

REMOVAL.

HALL & HALL

WOULD inform the public, that they have moved from their old stand to the Store lately occupied by Messrs. C. J. & R. M. Orrell, and known as the Yellow Buildings. Having largely increased their stock of

GROCERIES,

They are prepared to offer inducements in the way of trade that will be to the interest of purchasers generally to give them a call. Their stock will consist in part of—

10 TONS SWEDES & ENGLISH IRON,
500 lbs. Cast, Blister and German Steel,
500 pieces Hollow Ware,
500 lbs. Bar Lead,
40 bags Shot, assorted,
15 kegs Powder,
300 lbs. Epsom Salts,
300 lbs. Alum,
100 lbs. Borax,
1500 lbs. Copperas,
150 lbs. Indigo,
1 Cask Saleratus,
50 sides sole Leather,
75 Bags Rio Coffee,
10 Hhds. Porto Rico Sugar,
1000 lbs. single and double refined and Coffee crushed sugar,
300 sacks Liverpool Salt,
500 bushels Alum ditto.

—ALSO—

Wagon Boxes, Bellows, Vises, Anvils, Cotton Cards, Curry Combs, Pocket Cutlery, Patent Medicines, Hadlock's Syrup and Powders, Cassia, Camphor, Castor Oil, Paints, Putty, Drugs, &c. &c.

Oct. 29, 1844. 30-tf

A Valuable Medicine.

THE BEST OF PILLS.

25 IN A BOX.

DR. BRANDRETH'S VEGETABLE PILLS have proved themselves an effectual assistant of nature, having cured in the United States at least one hundred thousand persons of diseases which had been pronounced incurable by medical men of the first rank and standing.

These Pills, from the peculiar properties they possess, are calculated to cure disease, whatever be its name, all having the same origin, in any person in whom is the universal "breath of life," who partakes of the "universal" "one blood," of which are made all people who dwell upon the earth, and whose disorder arises from the "universal root" of all disease, namely, impurity or imperfect circulation of the blood. Those who are suffering from a bad state of health, will do well to give them a trial.

☞ This valuable Medicine is for sale in Fayetteville by the only authorized Agent,

MICHAEL McGARY.
July 15, 1844. 15-1Y

H. LEETE,

North West corner of Market Square,

IS now receiving from the latest importations, a general assortment of fashionable

Dry Goods, Groceries,

Hardware, Crockery, Hats, Shoes and Bonnets,

Which he is disposed to sell on the most *reasonable* terms. His Stock consists in part of

Blue, black, invisible green, and mixed Cloths; Beaver and Pilot Cloths; Giraffe ditto; blue, black, and fancy Cassimeres; Kentucky Jeans; plain and ribbed Sattinets; Vestings; Kerseys; Linseys; Alpacas; black Poplin; Bombazines; Taylerna; Luretta; China striped Chusan; emb'd ditto; Cashmere-de-Ecosse; a beautiful assortment plain, blue, black, satin striped and fancy Muslin-de-Lains; plain and satin striped blue-black Silks; colored ditto, some very handsome; Prints; Curtain Calico; Gala Plaid; Green Barage; fig'd black Lace; white ditto; Paris Cord; Bonnet Tabs; inside and outside Artificial Flowers; black and fancy Elastic Mitts; Worsted ditto; Gentlemen's and Ladies' Gloves; black Italian Cravats; Gentlemen's fancy and col'd Scarfs; Plush Points; Bombazine and Satin Stocks; Linen Collars and Bosoms; Ribbons; Highland Shawls; shaded Nett ditto; large black Muslin-de-Lain ditto; large Brocha ditto; Cotton Diaper; Linen Table Cloths; Blankets; Gentlemen's Merino Shirts and Drawers; Ladies' ditto; bleached and unbleached Shirtings; Coat Trimmings of the best quality; Cambric and Silk Handkerchiefs; Cyprus, Silk, Velvet, Bombazine, Straw, and Florence Bonnets; Albert and Shell Tunic ditto, some very fine; Paint, Hair and Clothes Brushes; Brooms and Hearth Brushes; Umbrellas, &c. &c.

A general assortment of GROCERIES.—Rio, Laguira and Java Coffee; Porto Rico and St. Croix Sugars, Loaf ditto; Saltpetre; Alum, Powder, Shot and Lead; Indigo and Madder; Candles; Cheese; Superior Tea, &c.

HARDWARE.—Iron; American and English Blistered Steel; Cast Steel; Cutlery; Locks; Spoons; Drawing Knives; Shovels; Spades; Collins' Chopping and Broad Axes; Blacksmith's Tools, &c.

CROCKERY.—Common and fine Crockery; Queensware; elegant sets of China; cut, pressed and common Tumblers; Wine Glasses; Preserve Plates; Castors, &c.

HATS.—Wool and fashionable Fur Hats.

A good assortment of HOLLOW-WARE.

Cotton Bagging and Rope; Twine; pure, extra, No. 1 and No. 2 White Lead, in Oil; Red Lead; Verdigris; Linseed Oil; Tanners' ditto; besides many articles not enumerated. Purchasers will please call and examine.

November 18, 1844. 33tf

NEW GOODS.

THE Subscriber has just received his late purchases of seasonable Goods, from Philadelphia and New York, such as fine dress silks, alpacas, crape de-pe-rens, muslin-de-lains and fine prints, worsted and thibet shawls, silk scarfs, crape lace, (white, black and blue,) gymp and gymp cord, white and black dress goods, mourning crapes, extra fine hair pins, with a variety of head ornaments, long white party gloves, kid and beaver do.

Also, gentlemen's fine black and fancy cassimeres, fine black and blue cloths, best quality of coat trimmings, together with a general assortment of such articles as are usually kept in dry goods stores, which will be sold as low as can be found elsewhere.

JNO. D. WILLIAMS,
South-west corner of market square.
Feb'y 11, 1845. 45tf

Also, 120 bags rio coffee,
10 hhds. molasses,
6 ditto sugar,
8 tons iron,

With nails, trace chains, hay forks, spades and shovels, pots, ovens, skillets and spades, indigo, madder, epsom salts, copperas, Collins' turpentine axes, cut broad iron, a fine assortment of saddles, cheap. Also, Little River osnaburgs and yarns always on hand at manufacturer's prices.

J. D. W.

Good Bibles at 25 Cents,

WELL bound, plain print, and fair paper. For sale by

E. J. HALE.

FOR SALE.

1 BALE three ply SEINE TWINE,
1 box Rowland's Mill and Cross Cut Saws,
10 boxes (2 dozen each) fine Old Madeira Wine,
3 casks London Porter,
6 boxes Sperm Candles.

J. HUSKE & SON.
Jan'y 28, 1845. 43tf

GRAYSON BUTTER!

Better than the last.

RECEIVED on Saturday last,
15 firkins prime GRAYSON BUTTER.

—ALSO—

1000 lbs. white LARD. For sale by

JONES & DUNN,
Foot of Haymount.
Oct. 15, 1844. 28tf

MARBLE FACTORY,

BY JAMES FOSTER.

Fayetteville, June 18, 1843. 59-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

The Augusta Insurance and Banking Company

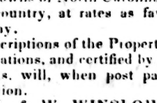
ARE prepared to take risks against Fire in any of the Towns of North Carolina, and on Dwellings in the country, at rates as favorable as any good Company.

Correct descriptions of the Property, accompanying the applications, and certified by persons known to the Agents, will, when post paid, meet with prompt attention.

E. L. & W. WINSLOW, Agents.
Fayetteville, N. C.
October 2, 1843. 74-1Y

TRI-WEEKLY STAGE LINE

From Fayetteville to Warsaw.



THE DAILY STAGE LINE from Fayetteville to Warsaw, having been reduced to a tri-weekly line, the Stages will leave Fayetteville and Warsaw as follows:—

Leave Fayetteville on Sundays, Tuesdays and Thursdays, at 4 o'clock, P. M.;—leave Warsaw on Mondays, Wednesdays, and Fridays.

This route has had a fair trial, and is the best, both North and South, that is now running from Fayetteville.

BLOCKER & LOVE, *Proprietors.*
February 10, 1842. 44-tf

FIRE INSURANCE.

GEORGIA INSURANCE AND TRUST COMPANY.

Capital, One Million of Dollars.

THE above Company will take risks on Goods or Buildings, in any part of North Carolina, at as low rates of premium as any other good Company. They will also take risks on Goods shipped to any part of the United States.

STARK & PEARCE, *Agents.*
Fayetteville, Dec. 5, 1843. 77-tf

100,000 Acres Valuable TIMBER LANDS FOR SALE.

THE Subscriber has purchased all the Lands belonging to the Estate of Abram Dubois, dec'd, lying principally in Robeson County, and on both sides of Lumber River, the different surveys containing over ONE HUNDRED THOUSAND ACRES; a large part finely Timbered, and convenient to Lumber River, where a large quantity of Timber is now rafted to the Georgetown market. These Lands are very valuable both for the Timber and Turpentine, for which purpose a large part is well suited, being in a region where the Turpentine yields more abundantly than any other section of the State. The Lands will be sold at a low price, and in quantities to suit purchasers.

Information respecting the title can be obtained by applying to the Hon. Robert Strange, James C. Dobbin, Esq. or A. A. T. Smith, Esq. (Attorneys at Law.)

I understand there are many trespassers on these lands, to all of whom notice is hereby given, that the law will be enforced against all such offenders.

Application for any part of the Lands can be made to myself, or to John Winslow, Esq., who will be duly authorised to make sale of the same.

THOS. J. CURTIS.
Fayetteville, N. C., Feb'y 18, 1845. 46tf

DOMESTIC GOODS.

HALL & JOHNSON

ARE manufacturing at their Beaver Creek Mill—
Heavy 3-4 brown Cotton Shirtings,
" 30 in. do do ditto,
" 4-4 do do Sheetings,
" 32 inch Flax and Cotton, for men's wear,
" 39 inch do do, do do,
Cotton Yarns, No. 5 to 15. Plough Lines, Seine and Wrapping Twine, Cotton Bats.

Purchasers are invited to call and examine these Goods before purchasing elsewhere.

Fayetteville, July 17, 1844. 15tf

IMPORTANT TO LUMBER MEN!

THE Subscribers, having witnessed the very successful operation of HOTCHKISS'S VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, at Archibald Graham's Mill in Fayetteville, in May and June last, were induced to purchase the Right for the entire State of North Carolina, and now offer individual Rights for sale on very reasonable terms. They have now on hand Seventeen full sets of Wheels, and have made arrangements to keep a constant supply.

Besides being generally adopted in the Northern States, there are already twelve saws in successful operation in this State, and eight others in process of erection. The astonishing power and speed of these Wheels have been witnessed by hundreds of citizens of this State, with universal approbation. And we desire all who may feel an interest in the subject to examine the Mills of Arch'd Graham, Col. Alex'r Murchison, Christopher Munroe, Alex'r Williams, Arch'd McLaurin, J. McDaniel, John Cade, Mrs. Effy McFadyen, in this County; Col. John C. McLaurin, in Richmond County; Thos. C. Smith in Bladen County; and Hardy Royall in Sampson County; —to each of whom we refer for information as to the practical operation of these Wheels.

Persons who apply soon for Rights can have them put up by workmen who have been instructed by Mr. Hotchkiss himself.

The Proprietors of the right of this Wheel in the State of North Carolina, have received the following certificate:—

FAYETTEVILLE, Feb'y 3, 1845.

We, the Subscribers, residing in the County of Cumberland and State of North Carolina, having been engaged in the manufacture of Lumber for many years, feel fully warranted in stating, that Hotchkiss's VERTICAL WATER WHEELS, and their appendages, are worthy of the patronage of all mill owners, and that we have full confidence in their superiority: that the value of Mills will be very much enhanced by their introduction. They are more durable, and easier kept in order when properly put together than the common Flutter Wheel: they will save at least one-third of the water, and run well in back water when there is a head above. The speed of the Saw is increased from one-half to double the strokes per minute.

ALEX. WILLIAMS,
DUNCAN MUNROE,
CHRISTOPHER MUNROE,
JOHN McFADYEN,
C. P. MALLETT,
ARCHIBALD GRAHAM,
JOHN McDANIEL,
ALEX'R MURCHISON.
ARCH'D McLERAN.
ANGUS CAMERON,
(Millwright.)
JOHN C. McLAURIN,
(Richmond County.)
THOMAS C. SMITH,
(Bladen County.)
DANIEL McDIARMID.

They have also received a certificate from Col. Alexander Murchison, (which will be published hereafter among others in handbill form,) in which he speaks of this as "the greatest improvement made on Saw Mills in my [his] time;"—says that his Saw will cut 5000 feet in a day; it actually cut on the day before he wrote, 4083 feet of 1¼ inch Quarter Boards; makes 240 strokes in a minute; that one-half of the water is saved; and concludes by recommending its adoption to Mill owners.

Other certificates, which have been promised, will be published hereafter.

ARCHIBALD McLAUCHLIN,
DUNCAN McNEILL,
ALFRED A. McKETHAN.
Fayetteville, Feb'y 12, 1845. 41tf

The following article from the N. Y. Tribune of the 4th inst. will show in what estimation these Wheels are held by the high authority of the AMERICAN INSTITUTE:—

From the N. Y. Tribune.

HOTCHKISS'S WATER WHEEL.

This Wheel, after having been adopted by some hundreds of mill owners on the Delaware, Susquehannah, and in other lumbering regions, was presented for competition at the late Fair of the American Institute, and there was awarded *two* premiums by different Committees—first, as the *best* Water Wheel for Saw Mills: secondly, as being one of the five best inventions submitted at the Fair. It has been extensively adopted in the great pine districts of the South; and its rapid and smooth execution, perfect immunity from ice or back water, and other economies, are securing it a very general preference. The Inventor is now on his way South, and may be addressed at Augusta, Geo., or at his residence, Windsor, Broome county, N. Y. Its advantages are summed up as follows:

1. The Vertical Wheel, when used for Saw Mills, requires no gearing to produce from 175 to 300 strokes of the saw per minute.

2. They are as cheaply constructed as the common Flutter Wheel, and will do double the business with the same advantage of water.

3. Back water is no impediment when there is a head above.

4. Ice cannot form on the wheels.

5. They occupy less space than a Flutter Wheel Mill.

6. The increased speed of the saw makes better lumber, cuts the same distance with less resistance, and the saw-dust is freely thrown off, which often returns with the saw, causing it to bind and heat, with slow Mills.

7. They can be placed on the shaft, of a common Flutter-Wheel Mill, if in good order, and hung upon the same bearings if sufficiently strong to sustain the power of the wheels.

8. The wheels being of cast iron, will last an age. They also constitute the requisite Fly or Balance Wheel, securing a uniform motion, in all parts of each revolution.

9. The introduction of mills is reduced to a plain system, so that, if the head of water is known, the result is a mathematical certainty.

10. Any workman having the patterns, a model, and table of calculation, can adapt mills to any location with perfect success.

11. The improved mode of feeding is much approved of by those who have adopted it.

Blanks for sale at this Office.

HAT, CAP, & SHOE STORE.

NEW FALL & WINTER GOODS.

THE Subscriber would inform his friends and the public, that he has received his FALL AND WINTER STOCK OF

HATS AND CAPS,

Of all sorts and sizes, to suit the pressure of the times, from the splendid Mole-skin to the common Coney. Also, a superior article of South Sea Caps, with a large assortment of Cloth, Velvet, Seal and Musk Caps. All which will be offered to the public low for Cash.

ALSO,

A good assortment of BOOTS and SHOES.

The public are invited to call and examine my Stock before supplying themselves elsewhere, as I am determined to sell cheap for Cash, and for Cash only. Thankful for past favors, I hope to merit a continuance of the same by promptness and strict attention to business. ☞ *Don't forget the place, the South West corner of the Market Square.*

N. B. The business hereafter will be continued by Jno. C. Thomson. All persons indebted to the late firm of Jno. C. Thomson & Co., will please settle the same without delay; also, those having any claims will present the same.

JNO. C. THOMSON.
October 24, 1844. 30tf

James S. Spencer, Jr.

No. 53 NORTH WATER STREET,
(One door below Arch Street,)

PHILADELPHIA,

IMPORTER of Foreign, and DEALER in every description of *IRON AND STEEL*, also, *MOTIVE AND RAIL ROAD CAR AXLES*, a superior article, all sizes; *HEAVY IRON* for Machinery; *BEST JUNIATA IRON*, assorted sizes; *WROUGHT IRON SPIKES*, and every variety of fastenings for Rail Roads, the most approved patterns, &c. &c.; *BEST REFINED RIVET IRON*, all sizes, &c. &c.

Philadelphia, Jan'y 24, 1845. 43-16w

D. McLAURIN,

IN ADDITION TO A GENERAL ASSORTMENT OF

GROCERIES, HARDWARE,

Cutlery, Shoes, Hats, &c,

Has on hand a choice selection of seasonable

DRY GOODS,

VIZ: Fine blue, black, invisible green, and other mixed Cloths; fancy Cassimeres; Sattinets; Kentucky Jeans; Kerseys; Blankets; Alpacas; Muslin-de-Lains; Worsted Shawls; Bed Ticking; Shirting; and a variety of Prints, Vestings, Coat Trimmings, &c.

ALSO,

Fourth proof Jamaica RUM,
Ditto ditto Cognac BRANDY,
Holland GIN,
Fine Madeira and Port WINE,
Sicily Madeira, Teneriffe, and Malaga ditto.

The above Goods will be sold low for Cash, Country Produce, or charged to those who have heretofore been punctual.

D. McL.
Oct. 28, 1844. 30tf

The Subscribers have now in Store

3000 LBS. BACON, (Hams, Shoulders and Sides,)
500 lbs. Lard,
50 bbls. Flour,
10 ditto No. 2 Mackerel,
25 ditto Whiskey,
25 ditto Brandy,
10 doz. Bottled Porter,
20 boxes Spanish Cigars;
20 bundles Hay.

They have also on hand, a large and superior

Stock of GROCERIES,

Among which are Coffee, Loaf and Brown Sugar, Alum and Liverpool Salt, Molasses, fine and common Chewing Tobacco, Smoking ditto; and a variety of other articles. All of which they will sell low for Cash, or exchange for Country Produce.

COOK & HODGES, Hay street.
May 21, 1844. 7tf

DRUGS & MEDICINES.

TO PHYSICIANS.

THE following FRESH and GENUINE MEDICINES, &c. &c., viz:—

Quinine,
Opium,
Camphor,
Tart. Emetic,
Cantharides,
Bals. Copaiva,
Calomel,
Pulv. Bark,
Indigo,
Quicksilver,
G. Myrrh,
Sarsaparilla,
Elix. Vitriol,
Ether,
Tapioca,
Uva Ursi,
Cayenne Pepper,
Camomile,
James' Powder,
Dover's Powder,
Tamarinds,
Carb. Ammon.,
Evans' Lancets,
Spring Lancets,
Sup. Carb. Soda,
Tinc. Iron,
Bals. Capsules,
Gum Gamboge,
Castile Soap,
London Mustard,
Mustard Seed,
Jamaica Ginger,
Gum Assafœtida,
Sugar of Lead,
Isinglass,
Blister Plaster,
Blue Vitriol,
Saleratus,
Castor Oil,
Epsom Salts,
Glauber Salts,
Gum Arabic,
Sulphate Potash,
Liquorice Root,
Quicksilver,
Alcohol,
Seidlitz Powders,
Sweet Oil,
Cubebs,
White Wax,
Henry's Magnesia,
Carb. Magnesia,
Nux Vomica,
Starch,
Glue,
Mace,
Cinnamon, Nutmegs, Turmeric, Cloves, Ginger, &c.

For sale by

S. J. HINSDALE, *Druggist.*
Oct. 12, 1844. 28tf

F. T. WARD,

WOULD respectfully inform the Citizens of Fayetteville and the public generally, that he has taken the Stand recently occupied by E. J. Clark, on Gillespie street, 5 doors South of the Market Square, where he will manufacture and keep constantly on hand an assortment of

Tin and Sheet Iron Ware,

Persons wishing to purchase would do well to call and examine his Stock before purchasing elsewhere, as he is determined to sell as cheap as any other manufacturer in the State.

Tin Baking Apparatus, of an entirely new pattern.

January 28, 1843. 39-1Y

PATENT MEDICINES.

Beckwith's Anti-Dyspeptic Pills,
Ditto Anti-[illegible] ditto.
Moffat's Life Pills [illegible]enix Bitters.
Adams's Eye Water.
Evans's Pills.

For sale at the Fayetteville Bookstore.

SOUTHERN HARMONY.

A FRESH SUPPLY just received, and for sale at the Book Store of

E. J. HALE.
Sept. 18, 1844.